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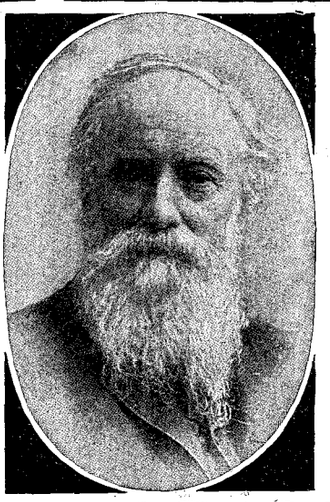

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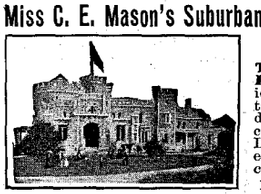

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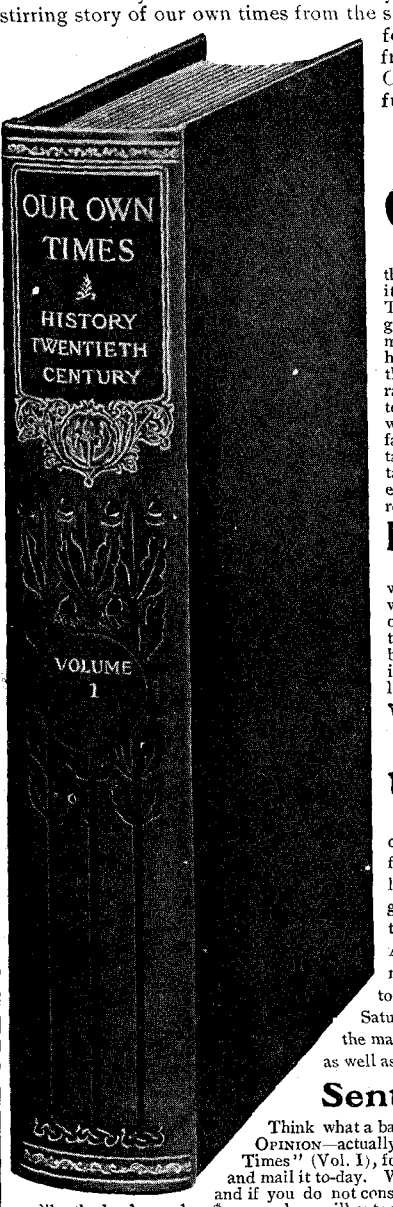

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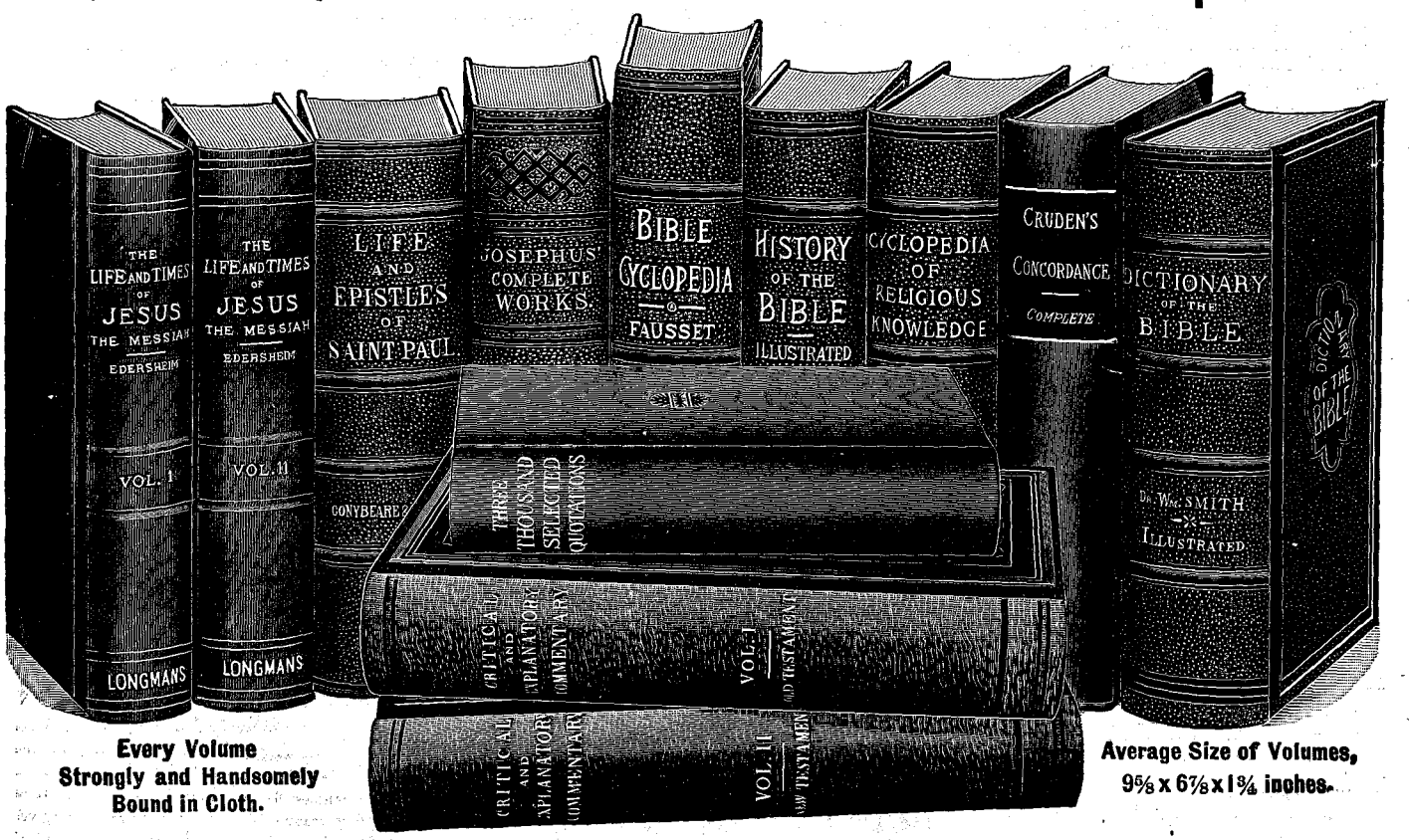

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VOL. XXXI., NO. 15 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 807

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BREAK-UP OF THE OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

THE reelection of Mayor McClellan in New York city is predicted by all impartial observers since the "Fusion" forces gave up their attempts to agree, last week. "I think McClellan will be reelected beyond a reasonable doubt," says Senator Platt; and Dr. Parkhurst agrees that "he will probably win." Even the strongly Republican New York *Press* admits the possibility of "record-breaking disaster" for the Republicans; while *The Tammany Times*, exultant at the prospect of a Democratic walkover, predicts in a burst of sentiment that "as the first McClellan saved his country's cause," so "will the gallant Mayor of New York achieve deserved triumph!"

Dr. Parkhurst says:

"McClellan has given the city a clean administration as far as it was possible. He has been handicapped by the organization back of him, and yet he has shown by his actions in many respects that he did not sell himself body and soul to Tammany Hall. It should not be lost sight of that McClellan, no matter what some of those associated with him may be, is a gentleman, and has the instincts of a gentleman.

"I believe for this reason that if McClellan runs for Mayor, he will probably win in the race, for there is no urgent matter or question for the consideration of the people of this city at this time."

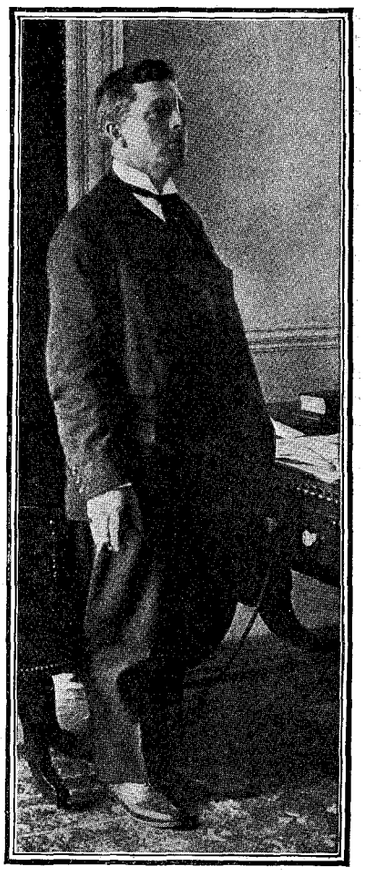
Jacob A. Riis, too, who can not be accused of sympathy for Tammany Hall, declares similarly:

"In the last campaign I worked against Mr. McClellan, but he has given us such a good administration that I take back all I said against him at that time, and will support him if he is renominated. I regard it as useless to think of electing any other man in the city of New York at this time.

"The only way in which Tammany can be beaten is on the issue of bad government, and this year that can not enter into the campaign."

The World (Ind. Dem.) says of the expected McClellan victory:

"A McClellan walkover must inevitably be a Murphy walkover. It must mean the complete Murphyization of the government of New York and the subjugation of the city to the Tammany boss. Murphy will have a right to feel that New York has given him a vote of confidence; that it has given the New York Trucking and Contracting Company a vote of confidence; that it has given McAdoo and a demoralized Police Department a vote of confidence; that it has given Hopper and jerry-building a vote of confidence; that it has given Oakley and a decrepit Water Department a vote of confidence; that it has given the Remsen gas-grab a vote of confidence; that it has given Pallas and a political park system a vote of confidence—that, in short, it has given a vote of confidence to Tammany Hall, to Tammany Hall's leader, to Tammany Hall's sordid practises, and to everything Tammany Hall represents.



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MAYOR MCCLELLAN,
Whose administration has left his opponents without an issue strong enough to make them forget their differences.

"Here is a magnificent city to loot. Its budget is already $117,000,000 a year and growing—an annual per-capita tax of nearly $30 to be levied by Tammany upon every man, woman, and child in New York. In addition, $60,000,000 obtained by the sale of bonds is to be spent—altogether a total of more than $220 for each average family. Truly an imperial prize. What rich feeding at the public crib for the Tammany placemen!

"During the next four years contracts aggregating nearly $250,000,000 will be let for subway and tunnel construction and the improvement of transportation. What chances for 'honest graft'!

"There can be only one meaning to a McClellan walkover. New York will have a government of Charles F. Murphy, by Charles F. Murphy, and for Charles F. Murphy, with all that it implies. McClellan's walkover will be Murphy's walkover, and four years hence the people who are complaining of bad government in New York now are likely to have a chance to refer to this interregnum of moderation as an era of reform.

"The real graft, the real plunder, the real corruption, will come when Murphy's government is safely installed for four years of unrestrained operations."

An interesting feature of the futile effort to fuse was the appearance of the "Municipal Ownership League," of which William R. Hearst is supposed to be the moving spirit. Mr. Hearst opposes both Mayor McClellan and District Attorney Jerome, while the Citizens' Union wanted to run Jerome for Mayor. The Republican organization wanted Judge Gaynor for the mayoralty nomination, but the Citizens' Union would not consent. In the absence

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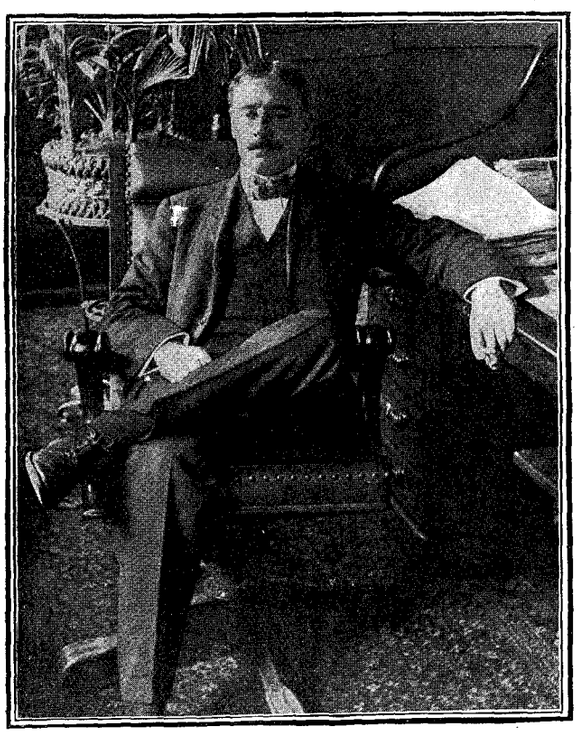
of any strong issue against Tammany, these differences were fatal to fusion. The Citizens' Union is now expected to devote all its efforts to the reelection of the District Attorney. Mr. Hearst's *American*, which has supported Tammany in previous campaigns, now says of the Tammany leader and the Mayor:

"Suppose it was announced that Charles F. Murphy was going to nominate himself for Mayor of New York? He could do it just as well as he can nominate the man who, as Mayor, has been nothing more than his clerk, handling New York city as tho it was merely a branch of the Murphy Contracting Company, and handling it so effectively in that interest that Charles F. Murphy is to-day several times a millionaire, with a country place like a ducal seat, with yachts and automobiles, and all the paraphernalia of great wealth. Of course Murphy will not nominate himself because he knows that to do so would bring out against him every citizen with an ounce of civic decency in his system, but he intends to be Mayor, if he can, just as he has been for the past two years. . . . . .

"On another page of *The American* this morning is printed some of the details of the recent primaries, at which were chosen the delegates who will present McClellan's name to the people of New York. These men got the coveted privilege of doing what Murphy tells them to do by means of bribery and intimidation of the rankest sort. Gangs of plug-uglies and ballot-box stuffers invaded the city, and, with pistol, knife, and club, as well as with fraud and perjury, made it certain that no rebels against the boss should by any chance get into the convention.

"They drove away from the voting-booths respectable citizens and voted their names themselves. In one district Mr. Frawley,



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DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME,

Whose candidacy for reelection promises to be the most interesting feature of the New York campaign.

when the votes were counted, got more than four hundred votes in excess of the total legal vote of the district, and the aggregate of all the votes was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the number that could lawfully have been cast. Enough money was spent to pay every man who actually participated in the primaries two dollars and a half for his vote.

"How do the people of the greatest city in America like the idea of their Mayor being selected by the thieves and thugs who dominated the city last Tuesday? If Murphy nominated himself the whole city would rise in a fury of indignation; why should there be any less indignation when he contemptuously designates a substitute whose absolute subserviency has been demonstrated through two years; who has never stopped a Murphy job or inaugurated a measure that did not bear the O. K. of the boss? That just such an uprising of the people against the Murphy-McClellan *régime* is imminent is indicated by a hundred signs. The people have had a lesson, and it would be strange if they did not take a course that will prevent a continuation of the system."

R. FULTON CUTTING,

Leader of the Citizens' Union. Senator Platt says the fusion forces should have run Cutting for Mayor.

FIGHTING "JIM-CROWISM" IN NASHVILLE.

THE efforts to separate the races in the street-cars of the South are not at all to the liking of the negroes; but the Springfield *Republican* thinks these efforts are working wonders in "developing the self-reliance and independence of the colored race." Last year the negroes of Jacksonville, Fla., as a protest against a "Jim-Crow" car law, operated a car-line of their own and maintained for a short time an effective boycott of the other cars. The negroes of Nashville are now doing about the same thing, and the Afro-American newspapers are heartily encouraging them in their efforts. They have formed a transportation company in self-protection, as they say, "against the treatment which they receive on the street-railways there, where they are permitted only to sit in certain separate seats." A law was passed several months ago granting the conductors of the street-cars power of police to remove objectionable passengers from any seat in the car and to arrest whoever refuses. It is worded to apply to both the whites and the blacks, but the negroes claim it is directed only against them. A boycott has been in effect for some time, and to make it more effective the negroes organized the Union Transportation Company, with a capital of $25,000. The business, which began by using wagons and other available vehicles, has been improved upon, and now five large automobiles have been purchased and will be run on regular schedules. But in the mean time an effort will be made to test the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. C. H. Parrish, one of the stockholders of the company, declares that "the purpose of the company is to give the negroes of Nashville equal rights with the whites as passengers," and he adds that the whites will not be excluded. In fact he goes on to say that "as automobiles are something of a novelty in Nashville, we expect that whites will patronize" the line. The New York *Age* (Afro-American), in praising the negroes of Nashville, observes: "God helps those who help themselves. And an ounce of nerve and hustle is worth a ton of slink and whine." And the Nashville *Clarion* (Afro-American), which has been leading the fight against the "Jim-Crow" street-cars, points out the debt the poorer negroes owe to the promoters of the company, and continues:

"The 'Jim-Crow' law is an eternal disgrace. It was never intended by the framers for any other purpose than to humiliate, degrade, and stigmatize the negro. Happily, the negroes in Nashville have enough manhood and culture, sobriety and self-respect, to defeat this purpose, by leaving the corner seats in these cars vacant. . . . There is not a scintilla of doubt in our minds that the miserable 'Jim-Crow' shack will be left as lonely as was the famous deserted village in Charles Dickens's story.

"It is to be said to the credit of the negroes in Nashville that they have manhood and womanhood which prompt them to resent an insult and to protest against an injury. Their protesta-

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tions are mild and peaceable, however. They exhibit no spirit of anarchy or revenge, neither do they make any threatening demonstrations. They feel that salvation comes of a man's own efforts; that the peace and comfort of a race are preserved by its own diligence. For that reason they have proceeded to make conveyances for themselves."

There is a suggestion in this incident that the South may well consider, according to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which asks: "Is not the South's petty persecution of the negro and the denial to him of the ordinary rights of citizenship likely to teach him self-help in other respects and make him at last entirely independent of the whites, thus hastening social equality and other results that the South dreads?"

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS.

THE outcry at the risks the President is continually taking, on his hunting-trips, in a submarine boat, or in breakneck cross-country horseback rides, now greets his determination to make a trip through the Gulf States and other districts where the yellow fever is raging. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says that his plan is "characteristic of his impulsive and fearless nature," but declares that "it is a question whether as Chief Magistrate of the country he should risk his life unnecessarily." The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) holds a similar opinion, and suggests that his program be changed "not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of those who would erroneously take his visit as an assurance of safety and would themselves run into danger." The New Orleans press, however, are in accord in asserting that President Roosevelt will run no risk, for the reason that the fever is not contagious, and by the first touch of frost in October it will be entirely under control. *The Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says that in no wise will this trip put his courage "to the test," and continues:

"The visit of the President should serve the purpose of calling the attention of others to their excessive and needless timidity. There are now in this city thousands of persons who have never had the fever and have no expectation whatever of having it. There are without the city thousands of others who are trembling in their boots and making themselves generally uncomfortable over a danger that exists only in their fevered imaginations."

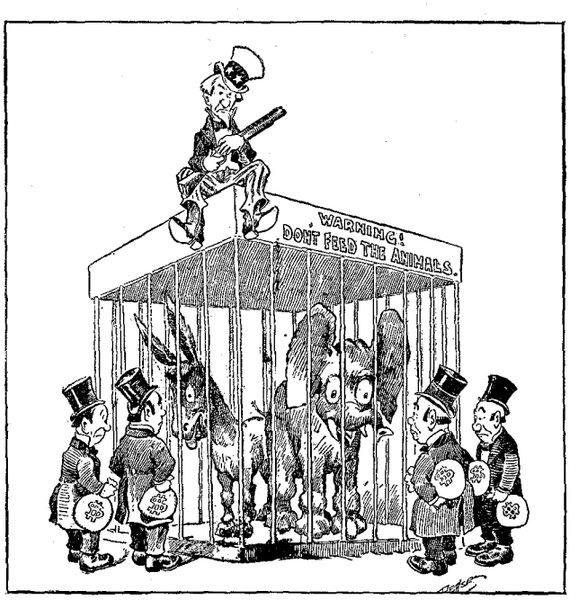
But while the trip through the infected regions will emphasize in a signal manner the fact that science and modern methods of sanitation have robbed yellow fever of many of its terrors, this is not supposed to be the impelling purpose of the visit. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks that the President is trying "to strengthen, encourage, and intensify the spirit of nationality as opposed to that of sectionalism." But this explanation is not sufficient for the Washington correspondents of some other papers, who are making daring guesses in their quest for his motive. Thus a correspondent of the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), after referring to the opposition which the Senate showed to the President last winter, and predicting that he will encounter hostility from the same source during the coming session of Congress, makes the bald assertion that he has planned this trip with the hopes of securing that aid and support from Southern Democrats which he has been unable to get from his own party. Says this correspondent:

"It is a dramatic and daring thing Mr. Roosevelt is about to attempt. No Republican President since Hayes has been so denounced by the Southern press, and no President ever lived who so earnestly desired to be on terms of friendship with the men and women of Dixie. The dramatic feature will come when the President, braving yellow fever, visits New Orleans. This is a step which is characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt, and it is calculated to fire the enthusiasm of the South if it can overcome the prejudices of the shotgun quarantine maintained farther north. Democrats will be needed in a dozen different directions; and Democratic votes are what the President will be after during his October trip to the South."

The New York *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) takes this same view, and among the legislative matters for which President Roosevelt is supposed to be seeking Democratic as well as Republican votes, it gives the following:

"Ratification of the agreement with the Republic of San Domingo, prevention of a Congressional investigation of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, adoption of such policy as the President may recommend with reference to Venezuela, prevention of the investigation of the campaign fund of 1904 by the passage of a bill prohibiting campaign contributions in the future, prevention of the investigation of the Panama Canal, and the passage of a law needed by the Administration, passage of a bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish rates where rates are found to be unreasonable, prevention of an investigation into the affairs of the Agricultural Department and the Weather Bureau, and passage of legislation for the Philippines which will be recommended by Mr. Taft, Secretary of War."

The entire South is manifesting deep interest in the trip, and the friendly tone of the press indicates that he will receive as cordial



A PROSPECTIVE PREELECTION SITUATION.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

TRAPPED!
—Cory in the New York *World*.

"WILD" ANIMALS AND WHY THEY ARE WILD.

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reception there as he has ever enjoyed in any part of the United States, in spite of the fact that he will pass through a section of the country "whose inhabitants," as the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks, "at times have been critical of his acts and in one instance have carried their criticism beyond the bounds of harshness." The journey south will begin on October 18 and the first stop will be at Richmond. Thence the President will proceed to Raleigh and Roswell, Ga., the early home and burial-place of his mother, and then to Atlanta, Jacksonville, Montgomery, Tuskegee, Birmingham, Mobile, and New Orleans. Unless the quarantine regulations of Arkansas and Tennessee interfere with the proposed itinerary, he will return by way of Little Rock and Memphis. But if the barriers against yellow fever should still be up in those two States he has announced his intention to make the return from New Orleans to Washington by sea.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTACK ON WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

A FEW months ago Grover Cleveland published some views regarding the danger to national life involved in the growth of women's clubs, and made an incidental reflection on woman-suffrage. He declared that woman suffrage had a "dangerous, undermining effect on the character of the wives and mothers of our land." His remarks brought out a storm of protests from woman-suffrage advocates, which led some paragraphers to predict that the sage of Princeton would not be anxious to lay aside the rod and reel to discuss the subject again. But Mr. Cleveland's language in the first article was too mild, so in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (October) he returns to the attack. "I am fully convinced," he writes, "that its inauguration would vastly increase the

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB.
LIBERTY
EQUALITY
SORORITY
"TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!! DOWN WITH THE OPPRESSOR"
HURRAH FOR CLEVELAND WITH THE REVERSE ENGLISH
"WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE" G. CLEVELAND, IN MAGAZINE ARTICLE.
GROVER'S LECTURE.
McCUTCHEON

EVIDENTLY MR. CLEVELAND NEVER EXPECTS TO RUN FOR OFFICE AGAIN.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

unhappy imperfections and shortcomings of our present man-voting suffrage," and that "its special susceptibility to bad leadership and hurtful influences would constitute it another menacing condition to those which already vex and disturb the deliberate and intelligent expression of the popular will."

Mr. Cleveland points out that a majority of the women of the land do not desire suffrage. This statement, he thinks, is borne out by the fact that in States where women are permitted to vote for school-officers, only a small per cent. avail themselves of this privilege. "The proportion of women who vote in the State of New York," he says, "is estimated at 2 per cent., in Connecticut at from 1 to 2½ per cent., and in Massachusetts ordinarily at not more than 3 or 4 per cent."

It has been declared that woman-suffrage would tend to purify the ballot. But Mr. Cleveland says that woman-suffrage in the States where it is practised has proven a failure. He declares that legislation is not helped and that there is no purification of the political atmosphere. Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, resigned his seat for the reason that he had been fraudulently elected, as an investigation showed, chiefly through the work of his feminine admirers. Further, Mr. Cleveland points out that Utah has elected some men whose lives had to be investigated, as the country at large had questioned their moral fitness.

Even if every woman should exercise suffrage, we are told, "the votes of the thoughtful and conscientious would almost certainly be largely outweighed by those of the disreputable, the ignorant, the thoughtless, the purchased, and the coerced." To quote Mr. Cleveland:

"I have sometimes wondered if the really good women who are inclined to approve this doctrine of female-suffrage are not deluding themselves with purely sentimental views of the subject. Have they not in some way allowed the idea to gain a place in their minds that if the suffrage were accorded to women it would be the pure, the honest, the intelligent, and the patriotic of the sex who would avail themselves of it? If they are drifting on the smooth surface of such a pleasing conceit as this, it behooves them to take soundings and locate landmarks. They can perhaps thus bring themselves to a realization of the fact that among women, as is, unfortunately, the case now among men, it would not be the best and most responsible that would most diligently use their voting powers, and that, even if every woman in the land should exercise the suffrage, the votes of the thoughtful and conscientious would almost certainly be largely outweighed by those of the disreputable, the ignorant, the thoughtless, the purchased, and the coerced. It is not to the purpose to say that even with all this the condition among women with the suffrage would be no worse than it now is among men. We need something better for the improvement of our suffrage, not an addition of the bad already existing. Do respectable and public-spirited women who favor female-suffrage have a vague idea that all women endowed with the franchise can be taught to exercise the privilege intelligently and honestly? Who is to undertake this duty, and how? They may rely upon it that the condition of civic fitness in which the suffrage finds the great mass of women will grow worse instead of better. Vested with the power of suffrage equally with the best of their sex, the unintelligent and characterless would be inclined to resist the approach of those who assume with an air of superiority to give them instruction in voting duty. Nor could such approach be expected to end with mere resistance to teaching and influence. We all know how much further women go than men in their social rivalries and jealousies. Woman-suffrage would give to the wives and daughters of the poor a new opportunity to gratify their envy and mistrust of the rich. Meantime these new voters would become either the purchased or cajoled victims of plausible political manipulators, or the intimidated and helpless voting vassals of imperious employers."

These arguments against woman-suffrage, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, are "weak, stale, fishy, and ancient," and Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, president of Sorosis, declares that Mr. Cleveland is wrong. She says in an interview:

"I don't think that Mr. Cleveland is well posted as to the work of the women voters in the States where they are allowed the suffrage or he would not make such broad statements. When he says that some of the best women do not go to the polls he may be right. Some of the best women undoubtedly stay at home. So do some of the best men. That does not argue that the legislation passed as a result of the women's efforts is bad. . . . . .

"Mr. Cleveland's charge that illegal votes were found registered by women of Colorado may be based on fact, and I have no occasion to dispute the authenticity of his assertion. It may be true that a large number of such false registrations were found. That is no argument why the honest women should be deprived of the right to vote. If that proposition were to be admitted, then it

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would be just as sane to refuse men the right to vote, simply because illegal voters were among them. . . . I do not believe with Mr. Cleveland that women take personal animosities to the polls and that they are governed largely by their whims and jealousies. The results they have accomplished prove this to be a fallacy.

"I think it is safe to say that the women will be found voting on the side of morality and decency. Can the same always be said of the men? While I do not know that I have ever heard of women making a very desperate and severe attack against any candidate among the men, I believe that they have voted against everything that would tend to demoralize a community."

CHEAPER LIFE INSURANCE.

THE exposures of insurance irregularities that are filling the news columns of the press are evoking the suggestion that a little more honesty would mean a much better policy—or, at any rate, a cheaper one. If the profits on the Wall-street "deals" that are financed by the money of the policy-holder should be put to his credit, instead of being pocketed by the officers and directors, it is suggested, the premiums could be materially reduced. In our issue for September 2, page 299, note was made of "a life-insurance president who died poor"—Col. Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual; and now an article appears in *The Political Science Quarterly* from the pen of Prof. Allan H. Willett, of Brown University, who shows that in management expense per $1,000 of insurance this company stands lowest on the list, its figure being $5.48 against $10 and $10.50 for the big companies now under fire. During the present insurance investigation in New York Mr. Hughes, the counsel for the investigating committee, called the actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life of New Jersey to the stand and asked if the expenses of his company were not about 25 per cent. of the income, like those of the other concerns under investigation; and when the actuary replied that the expenses were only 15 per cent. of the income, Mr. Hughes excused him from further testimony, and made no inquiries about irregular deals and

ALL WE ASK IS TO HANDLE THE SURPLUS
COOPERATION IS OUR MOTTO
THE SUCTION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
TAKE OUT A POLICY WE WILL WORK TOGETHER AND YOU GET WHAT IS LEFT
MORGAN AD 1670
BRADLEY

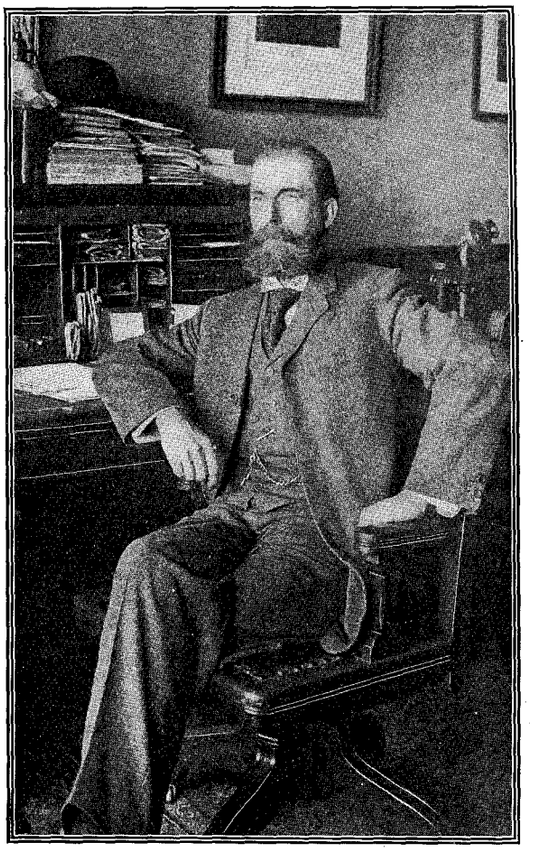
AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

MORGAN (greatest buccaneer of the seventeenth century)—"Don't be alarmed, gentlemen, we're not going to take your lives, we merely want to insure them."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

rake-offs, such as have been keeping the officials of the big concerns on the anxious seat.

Professor Willett, in the article mentioned above, makes an extended and exhaustive review of the income and expenses of twenty-four leading companies and then says:

"Whether we reach our results by an analysis of the elements of the income of insurance companies and the relation of each element to the purpose to which it is theoretically assigned, or examine directly the gain-and-loss account of the insurance companies, the same conclusion is forced upon us, that the premium rates are unnecessarily high. We have seen that the average experience of twenty-four companies shows a saving on mortality of over 20 per



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CHARLES E. HUGHES,

Counsel for the Investigating Committee. "In Mr. Hughes," says *The Evening Post*, "we seem to have a counsel matching Burke's ideal—'an inquisitive character to discover, and a bold one to display, every corruption and every error.'"

cent., an excess of interest earnings of nearly or quite 1 per cent., and a generous profit from lapsed and surrendered policies, while the loading is just sufficient to cover the cost of carrying on the business. The gain-and-loss exhibit indicates that but for the depreciation of securities during the year 1903 the insurance operations of that year would have brought in to the companies a profit of more than $40,000,000 to be returned to the policy-holders or added to the surplus. With no improvement in the methods and practises of insurance companies, a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent in premium rates is possible for a company managed with average care and efficiency, and is in every way desirable.

"But to bring insurance rates down to the present cost-level is only half enough. The cost itself ought to be lowered. It is demonstrable that some of the practises of insurance companies tend to increase their mortality loss, that a higher net rate of interest could be secured on their investments, and that the cost of administration is often extravagantly high. Improvement in any of these particulars would materially lower the cost of insurance, and make possible a further reduction in premium rates, resulting in a wider utilization of the benefits of insurance by people of small or moderate income."

The New York *Evening Post* agrees with Professor Willett's conclusion, and observes:

"It is far from the purpose of conservative reformers in this matter to insist on any such sweeping cut as should in any degree imperil the soundness of life insurance, prudently and properly conducted. But when it is capable of proof that the cost of insurance is far higher than the needs of such administration, and that

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the consequence of this overcharge is the very surplus whose piling-up is the cause of the recent insurance-company scandals, the hour surely ought to have arrived for reconsideration of the whole matter."

PROJECTED UNION OF PANAMA AND COSTA RICA.

THE overtures which Panama has made to Costa Rica with the purpose of negotiating a treaty of annexation are, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), the first sign pointing to the possible realization of "a plan which President Roosevelt has long cherished." But the New York *Tribune* (Rep). sees no such secret design in this new movement, and attributes the neighborly advances of the people of Panama to less artificial causes. Thus:

"There is no denying the fact that the people of Panama have found that their dream of empire has failed to come up to their expectations. The restrictions placed on them by the treaty with the United States actually prevented them from conducting revolutions and made it impossible for them to raise abundant revenue by imposing heavy taxes on the men engaged in constructing the canal, and they even find the great demand for provisions and material, of which they expected to enjoy a monopoly, largely supplied from this country, so that it is, perhaps, not unnatural that they should regard with favor the suggestion that they throw in their lot with Costa Rica, the most stable and prosperous of all the Central-American republics."

The New York *Times* (Dem.), however, in referring to the part which the President is suspected of playing in the projected annexation, insists that the suggestion of *The Post* is "interesting," and seems to think that the proposed union of Panama and Costa Rica was "the subject which Messrs. Root and Lodge really went to Oyster Bay to talk over" not long ago. The suspicion that the authorities at Washington are at least deeply interested in the supposed negotiations is thought quite natural in view of the fact, which the Washington *Star* (Ind.) points out, that the treaty framed by the late Secretary Hay and now in force has so completely tied the hands of Panama that it is unable to act independently of the United States. In commenting upon Article 24 of this treaty *The Star* remarks:

"This clause virtually gives the United States the right to veto any arrangement for annexation or coalition which does not fully guarantee its interests. Thus it is to be assumed that the republic of Panama, from which the overtures for annexation have emanated, will consult this Government at all stages, and that the Republic of Costa Rica, similarly, will ascertain whether there is any disposition at Washington to question the advisability of the move."

The negotiations between Panama and Costa Rica are, as the despatches report, "highly preliminary," and the press entertain much doubt as to whether the union of the two countries will be possible. Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.):

"Obviously a combination of independent republics would diminish the number of offices and consequently of employees; whence it follows such combinations, while theoretically favored perhaps, are not liable to be effected. The heretofore unsuccessful efforts to conjoin certain Central-American States illustrate very clearly the immense difficulties in the way. The plan is still cherished, but nothing seems plainer than that it will not be realized soon. Similarly, there are perhaps those who hope to see the great republic of Bolivar restored to its original proportions by the recombination of constituent republics; but that is only a dream, founded on the past and unjustified by anything in the situation at present. In our opinion, there may be all sorts of conferences between the Panaman Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Government of Costa Rica, even many agreements to combine to form one republic, but in the absence of outside pressure we expect to see a President and Cabinet for some years both at Panama city and San José. Not until railways and roads are more plentiful in Central and South America than they are now will there be reason to hope for the merging of the smaller republics into larger States."

RESULTS OF SECRETARY TAFT'S TRIP TO THE ORIENT.

SECRETARY TAFT'S trip to the Orient, now completed, seems justly to be looked upon as unique. It was the first time, so far as any newspaper has been able to recall, that the unofficial journey of a representative of the American Government "has attached to it something of the same significance usually attached to the goings and comings of potentates and princes." The objects of the trip, as stated at the outset, were: to bear tidings of good-will to the Filipinos as the Secretary had promised them that he would do, to supply himself at first-hand with needed information concerning the Philippine Islands, and to convince those men whom he selected for his traveling companions that the

WHAT THE POWERS MAY HEAR.
It will likely be the voice of experience.
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

THERE'S NO DOUBT OF HIS SINCERITY THIS TIME.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE CONVERTED BACKSLIDER.

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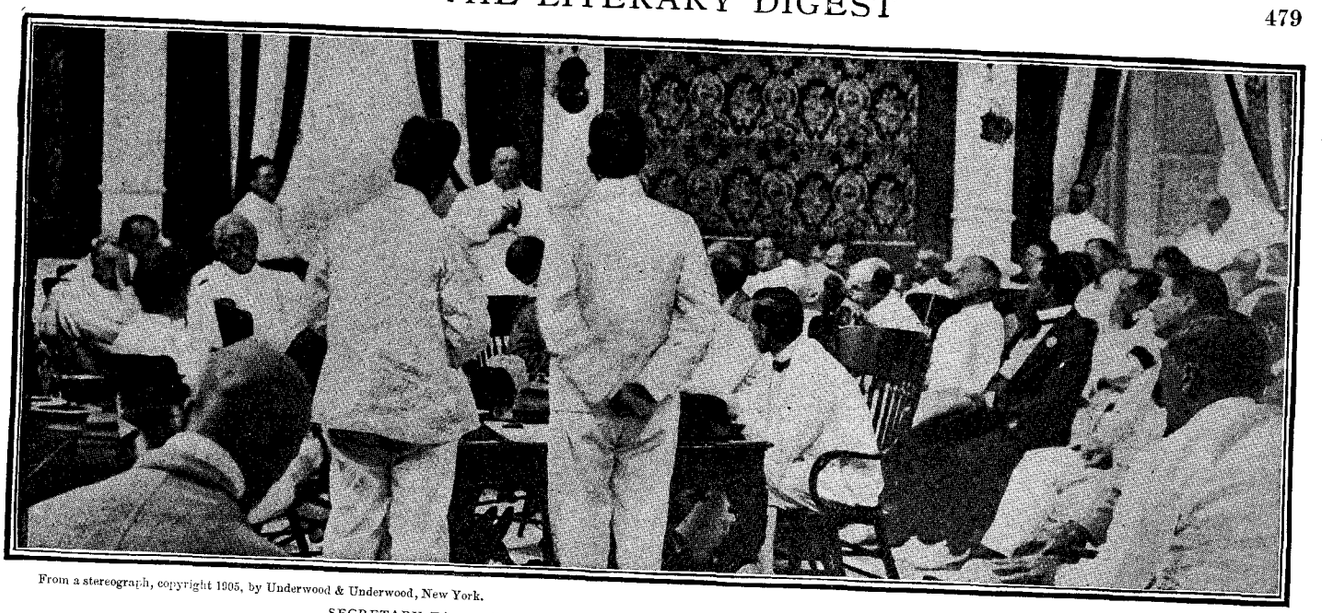

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SECRETARY TAFT AT A CONFERENCE OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS IN MANILA.

requests which he has made for certain legislation touching that archipelago were just and reasonable. But the defiant attitude assumed by the Chinese in their boycott, and the great importance which all the world attached to the part which President Roosevelt took in the peace negotiations appear to have made it impossible for him to confine his trip to what were perhaps its original simple purposes. Hence, as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) remarks:

"Secretary Taft in Japan was a sort of Prince Henry of Prussia in the United States; the object of his visit being to cement the friendly relations between the two countries. In China it seems to have been understood his voyage had a particular relation to the boycott and the vexed questions arising therefrom. In the Philippines, as a matter of course, it was understood that his coming meant something."

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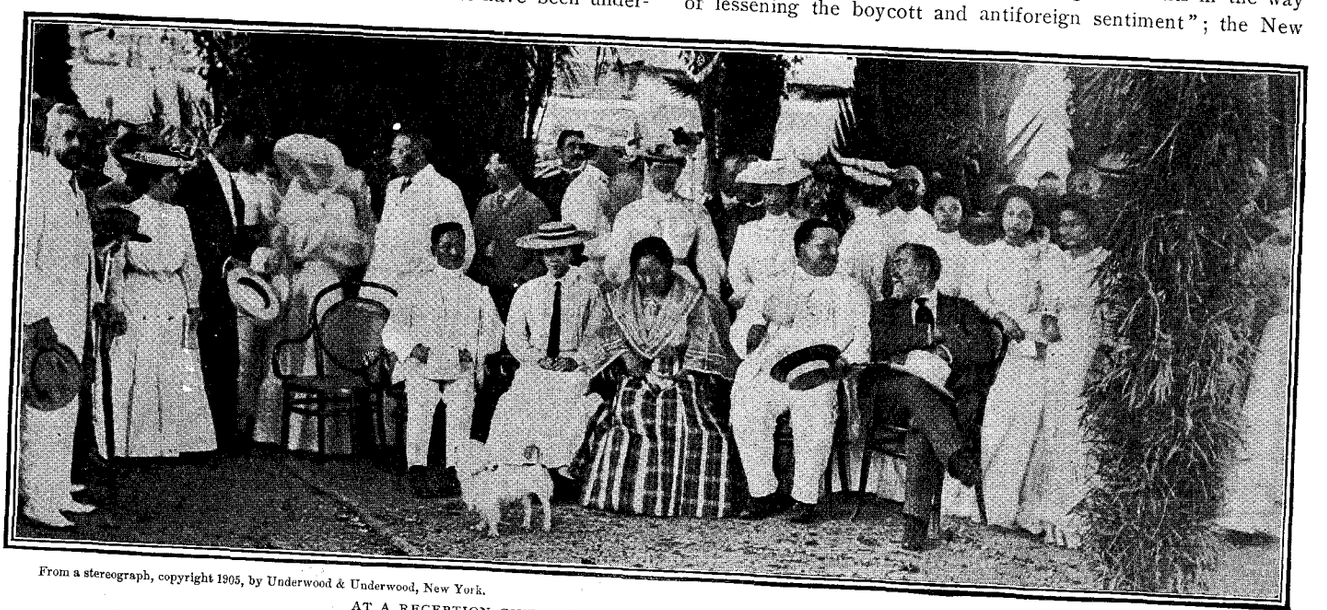
SECRETARY TAFT, GOVERNOR WRIGHT, GENERAL CORBIN, MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS REVIEWING A PARADE IN MANILA.

The press are now casting up and weighing the results of this now famous trip. The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says that the voyagers found that in Hawaii "annexation has advanced prosperity and swelled the fortunes of a few sugar magnates, but . . . dampened every other line of productive endeavor"; the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) states that "Secretary Taft's visit to Canton has produced good results in the way of lessening the boycott and antiforeign sentiment"; the New



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AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE GOVERNOR OF PAMPANGA PROVINCE.

In the front row, seated, are the Governor, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Governor's wife, Secretary Taft, and Senator Scott of West Virginia.

THE TAFT PARTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that "one result of the Taft party's trip to the Philippines is that nobody speaks any longer of the Filipino desire for American rule"; but the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that the trip was a success at every point, not only as a means of correcting false information, but also in assisting to bring about a friendly sentiment toward the United States in the Orient. *The Courier-Journal* says that the visit to Tokyo when the peace negotiations were pending "relieved the incident of certain international embarrassment," that the visit to China undoubtedly exerted influence "in checking the boycott movement," and then, referring to the short stay in the Philippines, it continues:

"For some time there had been developing in Manila and elsewhere through the archipelago a reactionary influence bordering upon discontent and opposition to the civil Government. Concurrent with the recognition of the civil rights of the people, the establishment of schools and various other means devised for the development of better ideals of government and greater individuality among the citizens, a system of assessment and collection of taxes upon their property had been put in operation. This was an innovation which proved unpopular and caused sensible discontent among the Filipinos. The effect of this was apprehended and it was even feared that it had gone too far to be effectively counteracted without serious trouble.

"It seems, however, that the influence of Judge Taft's presence was most salutary in neutralizing this feeling and in bringing about, as to this and other matters in respect to which there was feeling, a thorough reaction. His influence upon the members of Congress who had not concurred with him in several matters of proposed legislation for the islands proved quite as effective as his efforts to conciliate the natives.

". . . This produced an excellent effect upon the Filipinos and went far to strengthen his influence in bringing them in better accord with the civil Government and confirming their confidence in the justice and fair treatment of the Government at Washington. This local success effected at Manila was reinforced by similar interest shown by his visits to other principal islands, to such extent that General Corbin, in command of that military department, has within the past few days announced that such peaceable conditions prevail throughout the archipelago that no additional troops will be needed. If no other result had followed Judge Taft's visit it might well have been regarded as fully justifying the trip."

IS THERE WORK FOR ALL?

THE census of 1900 gives the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations who were unemployed during any portion of that year as about 6,500,000, or nearly 22 per cent. of the working population. Last year it was said that an astoundingly large number of men were unable to find employment. In New York alone it was reported that 100,000 men could not get work. Mr. Leroy Scott, writing in *The World's Work*, casts considerable doubt upon these statements. After a first-hand investigation of men out of work in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, Mr. Scott comes to the conclusion that the problem is not so much to find work for the unemployed, but to find men who will work. For much of his information on this subject the writer seems to have relied upon the experiences of the charity organizations, the municipal lodging-houses, and investigators who make observations from within the ranks of the unemployed.

The manager of a Chicago employment agency is quoted by Mr. Scott to have said, in reply to an inquiry as to whether there were not a great many men out of work, "Sure; but 90 per cent. of the people out of work don't want work." The writer proceeds to give some substantial proof to show that this is so. Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, studied 118 men picked at random, who found refuge in the municipal lodging-houses, the men all saying that they were looking for work. Employment was secured for 31 of the 118. Eleven soon threw up their jobs, and only 6 stuck to their work. Forty-five men, when they learned that an effort was being made to find work for them, suddenly disappeared. Mr. Marsh at one time dressed himself in old clothes and set out to test the truth of the reports that there was no work to be had. At the end of the day he had 16 jobs on which to begin work next morning. He urged several men to take these positions, but they refused.

A large number of men have difficulty in finding and holding positions, even when they look for them, because they are unemployable. "An almost universal fault with the men in this class," writes Mr. Scott, "is that they desert their jobs after pay-day, for a spree, or if they do work for a considerable time, they spend their earnings as fast as they are secured." Among unorganized workers men are frequently unemployed through a desire to choose their jobs. Mr. Scott goes on to say:

"The stories of suffering that appear in city newspapers are also untrustworthy evidence. In some cases the reporters are deceived; in some cases they purposely exaggerate. For two years the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity has investigated every case of destitution reported in the Philadelphia newspapers. Very few have proved genuine. . . . . .

"It is thus seen at dozens of points subtractions must be made from the popular conception of the number of unemployed. Similarly the Census Department's 6,500,000 is a vast overstatement, as the department itself explains. These figures include the wealthy leisure class, that other leisure class to which considerable attention has here been given, those too old to work, those taking an earned rest, those whose employment (masons, farmers, etc.) can not occupy them all the time, and workers between ten and twenty years old. School alone will account for a large part of the unemployment of this last class.

"To say that there is no unemployment would be an absurd statement, but, nevertheless, a statement as near the truth as some of the estimates of the number of unemployed that have been current. There is a large body of unemployed, and their problem is most serious. But if from the total number of the unemployed we subtract those who are out of work from choice or because unfit for employment, we would find that the remainder, the able-bodied eager searchers for work, would be but a small fraction of the popular estimate, and a small fraction of the estimate of the Census Department. And if every manless job could be filled the number of unemployed might possibly be reduced to nothing; at least this is as safe a guess as some others that are boldly made. The problem of the unemployed has usually been stated—to find work for the man. Many whose duties bring them into constant touch-with the unemployed state it—to find men who will work."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT must make the policy-holder rather proud to discover that he could furnish money for such a variety of purposes.—*The Detroit News.*

SOUR GRAPES?—A baseball pennant is only a piece of light, thin cloth, comparatively valueless, and not worth fighting for, anyway.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

A CERTAIN amount of admiration is due the beef trust for the manner in which it continues to do business after it has been crushed.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

"DURING the campaign," said the political boss, "you must never fail to hold up American industries." "For how much?" asked the innocent candidate.—*The Chicago News.*

THE present expense of the Panama canal amounts to $650,000 a month, and the principal digging being done is in Uncle Sam's capacious pocket.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A YOUNG man who weighs about 200 pounds and has muscles in proportion is apt to be joyously surprised this year at the ease of the college entrance-examinations.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER must be sorry now he engaged in so unremunerative a business as selling oil, instead of organizing an insurance company.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

LACKING any other clearly defined issue, the Democrats might go into the next campaign with a demand for a fair division of the corporation contributions to the campaign fund.—*The Washington Post.*

SECRETARY TAFT is advising the Filipinos on the principles of American government. Doubtless he called their attention to the fundamental principle of nominating an Ohio man for the presidency.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Republicans who object to depriving the negro of his vote in Virginia may point proudly to the shining example of Philadelphia, where the Republicans have not only deprived no living man of his ballot, but for years have allowed 50,000 dead people to keep on voting.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BERNARD SHAW AND AMERICAN "COMSTOCKERY."

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW professes to regard the banishment of his "Man and Superman" from the "open" shelves of the New York Free Lending Libraries as "a public and official insult from the American people" The facts of the case, as stated by the press, are briefly as follows: Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, head of the circulation department of the thirty or more free libraries of Manhattan, decided to exclude "Man and Superman" from the "open" shelves, those shelves being accessible to children. The removal of the book to the "closed" shelves means that it can be procured only upon application to the librarian. According to a *Times* reporter, whose version he declines either to deny or to confirm, Dr. Bostwick gave the reason for his action in the following words:

"His [Shaw's] attacks on existing social conditions are very radical and are almost certain to be misinterpreted by children.

"Take 'Man and Superman,' for example. Supposing that play fell into the hands of a little east-sider. Do you think it would do him any good to read that the criminal before the bar of justice is no more of a criminal than the magistrate trying him? Do you think that would tend to lower the statistics of juvenile crime?"

Mr. Shaw describes Dr. Bostwick's action as a manifestation of that "Comstockery" which "is the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States." "It confirms," he asserts in a vigorous letter of protest to the New York *Times*, "the deep-seated conviction of the Old World that America is a provincial place, a second-rate civilization, after all." He comforts himself, however, with the reminder that "everybody knows I know better than your public-library officials what is proper for people to read, whether they are young or old." "If I had the misfortune to be a citizen of the United States," he continues, "I should probably have my property confiscated by some postal official and be myself imprisoned as a writer of 'obscene' literature." As it is, he looks upon the incident—which, he admits, will not hurt either his reputation or his pocket—as "only a symptom of what is really a moral horror both in America and elsewhere, and that is the secret and intense resolve of the petty domesticity of the world to tolerate no criticism and suffer no invasion." "I have honor and humanity on my side, wit in my head, skill in my hand, and a higher life for my aim," Mr. Shaw assures us. Then:

"Let those who put me on their restricted lists so that they may read me themselves while keeping their children in the dark, acknowledge their allies, state their qualifications, and avow their aims, if they dare.

"I hope the New York press will, in common humanity to those who will now for the first time hasten to procure my books and witness the performances of my plays under the impression that they are Alsatian, warn them that nothing but the most extreme tedium and discomfort of conscience can be got by thoughtless people from my sermons, whether on the stage or in the library."

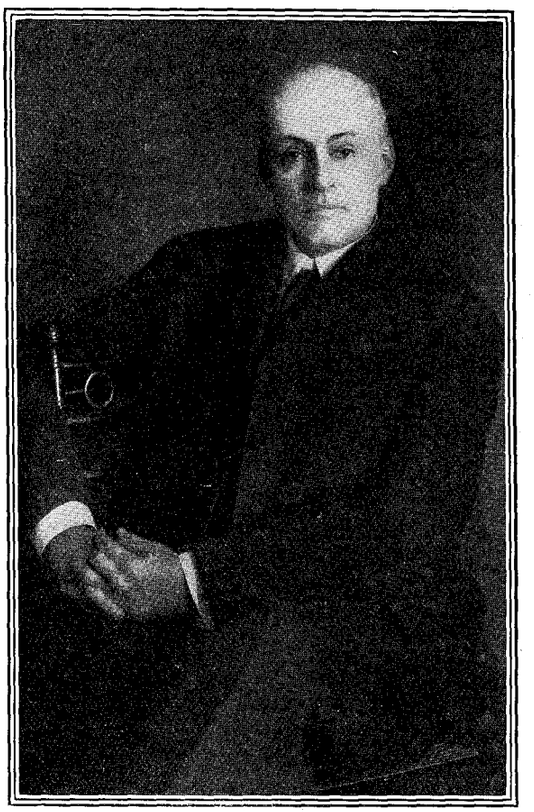
After expressing regret that "the insult implied by the action of the library authorities should to some extent reflect on Richard Mansfield, Arnold Daly, Robert Loraine, and the many artists who as members of their companies have been associated with my plays in America," Mr. Shaw closes his letter with an admission and a promise:

"I do not say that my books and plays can not do harm to weak or dishonest people. They can, and probably do. But if the American character can not stand that fire even at the earliest age at which it is readable or intelligible, there is no future for America.

"Finally, I can promise the Comstockers that, startling as 'Man and Superman' may appear to them, it is the merest Sunday-school tract compared with my later play, 'Major Barbara,' with which they will presently be confronted."

Dr. Bostwick's action is regarded by the New York *Times* as an unnecessary precaution, on the ground that nothing short of putting "Man and Superman" on the list of required studies will tempt the young to read it. It is not to the young and thoughtless, says *The Times*, that Mr. Shaw appeals:

"It is obviously to a senile society, whose curiosity is jaded, that Mr. Shaw has had the cleverness to make his literary appeal. His



DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,

Head of the circulation department of the free lending libraries of New York. His action in placing "Man and Superman" on the restricted list has stirred Bernard Shaw to declaim against American "Comstockery."

work is highly symptomatic of that society. 'I notice,' says Mr. Kipling's American, 'that Englishmen are much less afraid of being killed than of being bored.' To make such people 'sit up' is the task which Mr. Shaw has set himself, and in which it seems that he has largely succeeded. But to imagine that the fresh curiosity of a child can be satisfied by these excitants is to make a most violent assumption."

Mr. Shaw's letter leads a correspondent to hail him as the exponent of "frenzied literature." The promise of the last paragraph, says this correspondent, may almost be read as follows: "And, now! You were startled when you read my article on amalgamated man, but wait until you are confronted by my next instalment!" The allegation that America is provincial draws the following comment from the New York *Times*:

"We really must take issue with Mr. Shaw, however much or little in earnest he may be, when he, Londonly or Britannically, draws an indictment against this hemisphere, and arraigns 'America' as 'a provincial place' ('place' is good from a Briton), 'a second-rate country-town civilization, after all.' Good heavens! Is hypocrisy an American invention? Is Mrs. Grundy, is Podsnap, is the British Matron an American character? Is not his own island, or at least the island of his adoption, the home and birthplace of that 'prurient prudery' which he exists to castigate when it does not take on his own particular phase? It is true that we have a W. C. T. U., to which Greek statues are anathema;

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but has not Great Britain such sisterhoods and yet more abundantly? If our W. C. T. U. has managed to suppress the army canteen in the interest of drunkenness and vice, has not the British analogue of that organization procured the repeal of the Contagious-diseases Act? Let Mr. Shaw go to. His remarks, altho 'dedicated particularly' to the American public, are evidently calculated for the meridian of London, and to be taken as read in those club windows by the light of which all his writings have been composed and must be construed."

REVELATION OF CHARACTER IN SARGENT'S PORTRAITS.

THE story of a young woman who cut to pieces her portrait by Sargent, because she saw revealed there a hidden trait of her character, would seem to be apocryphal, or the young woman would seem to have been the victim of a groundless fear, if we accept Kenyon Cox's estimate of Sargent. In his recent volume of art criticism, "Old Masters and New," Mr. Cox touches upon the

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SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"A very pronounced man this Roosevelt," said the Springfield *Republican* at the time this picture was published, "and Sargent has not admitted into the portrait a trace of that divining insight of his which is so apt to make his subject betray his or her weaknesses and defects."

interesting question as to whether the great portrait-painters make it a conscious aim to portray the psychology of their sitters, or whether they concern themselves only with the external aspects, leaving the psychology to those who shall look at the picture. There is a tendency, he says, to ascribe to such painters a power to see below the surface, to form a definite conception of the character of their sitters, and to confer that conception in some way to their canvas and to make us see it. To none of them, we read, has this power been more often credited than to Sargent, and stories are told of how "this or that trait has been brought out in some picture of his which, tho latent in the sitter, was unknown to the sitter's friends." On the strength of such stories, and of the impression of lifelikeness which his portraits make, Sargent has even been called a psychologist. In Sargent's case, Mr. Cox believes, the term is misapplied. An artist, he points out, may have an instinct for what is most characteristic in a face, and accent those things in it which are essentially individual, without necessarily having any clear conception of the individuality itself. Sargent is to be ranked with the observers, "with the realists, in a sense." He possesses, moreover, "the magic of the hand," the power of drawing which "has always been the possession of the great portrait-painters as distinguished from the imaginative painters." But according to a story related by Mr. Cox, Sargent himself repudiates any special power of "insight." We read:

"He had painted a portrait in which he was thought to have brought out the inner nature of his sitter, and to have 'seen through the veil' of the external man. When asked about it, he is said to have expressed some annoyance at the idea, and to have remarked: 'If there were a veil, I should paint the veil; I can paint only what I see.' Whether he said it or not, I am inclined to think this sentence expresses the truth. Sargent, like other artists, paints his impression, and he paints it more directly and frankly than many, with less brooding and less search for subtleties—paints it strongly and without reservation; and he leaves the psychology to those who shall look at the picture. His affair is with shapes and external aspects, not with the meaning of them; and because he has an extraordinary organization for seeing these aspects truly and rendering them powerfully, with that slight touch of exaggeration which makes them more vivid to us than nature, and with those eliminations of the non-essential which are the necessity of art, we who look on can read more from the painted face than from the real one, and credit him with having written all that we have read.

"One need not deny that there have been artists who have done something more or something other than this—men of a different type from Sargent, more attentive, more submissive, fuller of a tremulous sympathy, more ready to sink their own personality in that of the sitter—who have given a more intimate life to their portraits than he does. Sargent is always himself—John Sargent, painter—quite cool and in the full possession of his powers, with the most wonderful eye and hand for receiving and recording impressions of the look of things that are now to be found in the world. The masters with whom it is inevitable that he should be compared are Hals and Velasquez; and if it must be left to posterity to say how nearly he has equaled them, we can be sure, even now, that his work is more like theirs than any other that has been produced in the past century."

Poetry as a Universal Bond.—The best poetry, asserts Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, a writer in *The Independent Review* (London), unites those whom all other writing divides. It is "the common ground of all creeds and of all parties; a body of Scripture, almost a religion, common to those who, tho not of one opinion in everything, seek some method by which to approach one another on subjects of deepest feeling and importance." Mr. Trevelyan claims that "liberal spirits and pious souls" would have greater difficulty in understanding each other, were it not for Wordsworth and Shelley, "and the emotions to which they give the most perfect expression." If their poems, and those of Coleridge and Keats, he confidently avers, were at all widely understood and loved, "we should find among men more of those several qualities which it is the highest function of religion and of liberalism to engender." To quote further:

"For this reason, and for many others besides, there is truth in the old saying about the songs and the laws; yes, the songs of the people would indeed be more important than their laws—if only they learned the songs and lived by them, as they learn and observe the laws! But how little is this condition fulfilled, even among us English, who perhaps have produced the greatest body of poetry of any race that ever saw the sun. Of how much real

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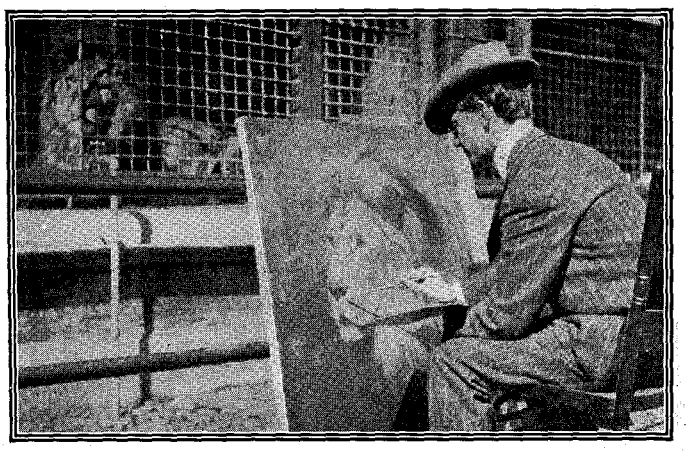
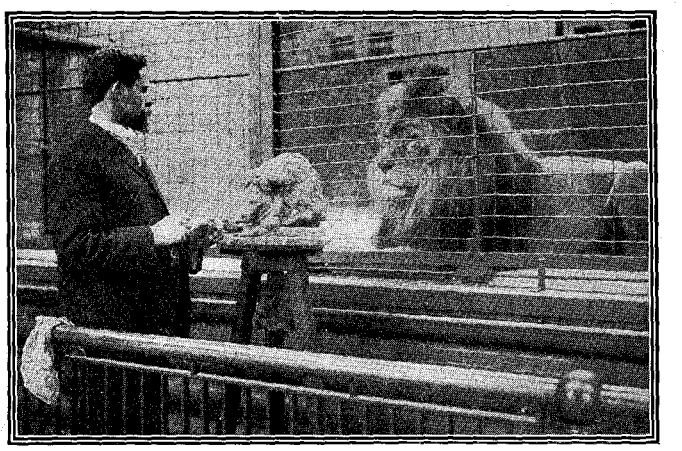


CHARLES R. KNIGHT PAINTING A PORTRAIT OF "SULTAN" IN THE BRONX "ZOO."

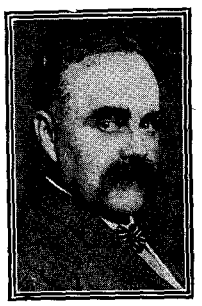


A. PHIMISTER PROCTOR SKETCHING IN THE LION HOUSE OF THE BRONX "ZOO."

account is this heritage of ours in the spiritual life even of our educated class? But there is also another and potentially a vaster sphere of influence for our poets, in America, where, for thousands of years to come, innumerable millions will be brought up to speak our common tongue. Let it be our prayer that many thousands of them, generation after generation, be endowed with the qualities of mind and spirit necessary to make Shelley, Wordsworth, and Keats more to them than names learned in the school. May we citizens of the new industrial world, on both sides of the Atlantic, still preserve the poetic soul, that priceless legacy bequeathed us by the dying past, and may we not suffer unconscious assimilation to the machinery which it is our just pride to command, our subtle danger to obey; then will these poets exert over us and our remote descendants the same enormous and enduring influence that Virgil and Dante exerted over old Europe."

THE WILD ANIMAL IN ART.

THE vogue of the wild animal in American art, as in American literature, is practically a growth of the last decade. "One day, about a dozen years ago," says Bertha H. Smith, "the wild animal woke up, yawned, stretched his toes, and found himself famous." Prior to this event "there could not have been found in America enough paintings of wild animals to fill the prongs of an elk antler." In explanation of this earlier neglect of available artistic material we are told that American taste in art has been cast in the French mold, and the French are not animal-lovers—notwithstanding so conspicuous exceptions as Rosa Bonheur, a few notable animal pieces by Gérôme, and the work of three sculptors, Barye, Frémiet, and Gardet. In Germany, continues the writer, the wild animal has always had a prominent place, but German influence on American art has never been marked, and "few in America have even heard the name of Friese, perhaps the greatest of all animal-painters, or of a half-score more of notable German animal men." In England Landseer, Briton Riviere, John Swan, and Arthur Wardell had become known as painters of animals. But the state of things in America as described by Miss Smith in the New York *Outlook* was as follows:



MR. WILL H. DRAKE.
"The pioneer among the animal illustrators of the new school."

MR. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE BULL.
"An artist of the very first rank in the decorative treatment of wild animals."

"Now and then, in exhibitions, one came upon a Landseer or Rosa-Bonheur elk or a Briton-Riviere lion, before which people paused a moment, read the signature, and walked on. In sculpture there was nothing wilder than a Texas pony or an Indian in war-bonnet, unless we pass as sculpture sundry stone lions couchant guarding city doorways, or the stucco fawns standing stark on grassy slopes of private lawns and public parks. American artists did not paint and model wild animals, because no one seemed to want them. People bought Madonnas, good and bad, and questionable plaster Venuses, fat little Cupids dancing skirtless skirt-dances in azure skies, bold bronze warriors, carrots and cabbages on deal tables, and marble busts of Cleopatra and Shakespeare, but not elephants, lions, and moose. Edward Kemeys, of Washington, with whose animal bronzes in the Corcoran Art-gallery and groups on public buildings and in Fairmount and Central parks many are familiar, was about the only artist of the old school in America who ventured to do animal work before the wild animal came into popular favor."

MR. ELI HARVEY.
His animal sculpture is a well-known feature of all the large exhibitions.

Kipling's "Jungle Books" and Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known," says the writer, practically created the interest which gave the animal artists their opportunity. Among painters whose reputations rest upon this particular field of art we have now Will H. Drake, Charles R. Knight, Carl Rungius, J. M. Gleeson, and Charles Livingstone Bull. Four of our sculptors, A. Phimister Proctor, Eli Harvey, Frederick G. R. Roth, and Anna Vaughn Hyatt, "have won a distinct place by their animal work alone." Miss Hyatt, we are told, has the distinction of being the one American sculptor who has never made any but animal studies. It is curious to learn that Knight, who Miss Smith describes as "the foremost American animal-painter," has painted almost every animal but a horse. We read that "to him a horse, with its smooth hair, docked tail, and cropped mane, always immaculate, has no more character than a piano." There is a difference of opinion among these artists, the writer tells us, as to the necessity of seeing wild animals in their haunts to know them well enough to paint and model them:

MISS ANNA VAUGHN HYATT.
The one American sculptor who has never made any but animal studies.

"Mr. Proctor, who was

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a hunter before he was a sculptor, believes that only one who has known the wild, free life of the mountains and forest as the beasts themselves know it can transmit this spirit to his clay, or his canvas as a positive force. On the other hand, those men who have never been hunters believe that careful study of captive animals, supplemented by knowledge gained from explorers and hunters and by their own imaginations, will enable them to picture animals truly, even tho they have never shot them. Mr. Gleeson painted animals before he ever saw one in the woods; and now, after several seasons in the Canadian forests and a trip to Africa, he feels almost handicapped by this new relation with his subjects. With Mr. Rungius, perhaps more than with the others, trips to the wilds are a necessity. Moose, caribou, and wapiti will not live in captivity, and so few students of natural history visit them in their native haunts that facts concerning them are very meager. At first, like Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Rungius felt that perhaps too much knowledge is a dangerous thing. But after repeated trips he began to bring order out of the chaos and to make his new knowledge a part of his own thought and feeling."

FREDERICK G. R. ROTH.

His work for the past ten years has been devoted exclusively to animal sculpture.

THE RELATION OF LEGS TO LITERATURE.

MR. BAILEY MILLARD has been indulging in a "more or less painstaking research" in what he believes to be a neglected field of observation, namely, the relation of legs to literature. As a result of this research he ventures the generalization "that the men who have written the marrowy books—those writers of sure touch and well-bottomed, those who show the best relish of life—were all men who faced a long tramp with zestful anticipation." This finding is the more significant, he suggests, since walking seems to have become a lost art with us. "Nearly all those poets whose lives are open to us have been good walkers," we are assured. And Mr. Millard confesses to a long-cherished suspicion "that the flabby flexors and extensors of the locomotor media of our modern poets are largely responsible for the invertebrate verse of present production." Enlarging upon his theme in *The Critic* (New York) Mr. Millard continues:

"Much bending over the folio does not make the better part of poetry or of prose. It inheres as much in the physiological condition that results from the swinging of the legs, which movement quickens heart action and stimulates the brain by supplying it with blood charged with the life-giving principle of the open air. . . . .

"In spite of his club-foot, Byron, one of the most fecund, if not the most moral, of poets, managed to walk about in the open to an extent that should shame the verse-writer of to-day, clinging to his strap in the trolley-car. Wordsworth walked all over the Cumberland district and the neighboring country. Wherever he happened to be he poked into every secret corner. Shelley, we are told, rambled everywhere. Despite all unseemly cavil as to Tennyson's drinking-habits, I should say that he drew more inspiration from his walks than from his wine. Goethe, who during his lifetime required fifty thousand bottles of the vintner's best to sweeten his imagination, found his extensive walks about Weimar a source of great inspirational profit.

"Browning's incomparable 'Paracelsus' was composed for the most part during his rambles in the Dulwich woods. At any stage of his superb singing, wherever he happened to be, he would give his feet the freedom of the highway and the byway. He composed much in the open air and trod out, as it were, many of his best lines. The tonic quality of his verse is, in a great measure, due to his habit of faring forth where he might 'think the thoughts that lilies speak in white.'

"Scott was a tremendous pedestrian and made small ado about a thirty-mile walk over the breezy highlands, with the stout heather brushing his boots. Victor Hugo wrote much of his prose and not a little of his verse in a standing position. At the Hauteville House, in Guernsey, he stood by the hour at a high table on the veranda. He knew the snare of the sedentary habit and would not sit while he wrote, tho at times his legs became stiff from much standing. He often walked while in the act of composition and attributed his facility in writing to his having trodden out his chapter before he put it upon paper.

"In fact, the more prolific the writer the more he is found to move about upon his feet. You recall rare old John Wilson, the 'Christopher North' who so irritated Tennyson and was so neatly prodded by him. There was a man who could shut himself up in his room and, with the creative steam of a Beckford, write a whole *Blackwood's* at a sitting, and who would be turning out his spirited 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' in any number of volumes, to this day, were he yet able to walk. A tramp of sixty miles was mere child's play to Wilson. Often he would walk twenty or twenty-five miles before breakfast.

"Dickens thought that it was necessary for him to walk as many hours as he wrote, and the excess of animal spirits which his work reveals throughout makes one feel that his system for maintaining that physical energy which begets mental alertness was an excellent one."

As to the philosophers, Mr. Millard finds "that most of them were men of sound legs, from Plato and Aristotle of the famous Walking School, down to Montaigne, Johnson, Carlyle, Ruskin, and our own clearest minds, Emerson and Thoreau." Said Montaigne: "My thoughts will sleep if I seat them; my wit will not budge if my legs do not shake it up." There is a vernal property in the air of the open road, says Mr. Millard, a property which Hazlitt hints at and Whitman insists upon in his songs, and which "more than any other known element makes language plastic to meaning." Returning to the complaint that "we Americans are, perhaps, of all the great peoples, the poorest walkers," he says:

"In the spread of that peculiar malady we have agreed to call progress, the disease seems to have settled permanently in our legs. I am as hopeful as any that we shall live down the scholarly taunts of Matthew Arnold and stop making the machinery of our progress an end in itself; but to be as vigorous, as vertebrate, and as original as it should be, our literature must get upon its legs. It may not safely ride in the automobile or on the bicycle or in the trolley-car. It must get out and walk."

MR. CARL RUNGIUS,

Who deserted Germany for America in order to make a specialty of painting American big game animals.

THE death of the venerable English novelist, George Macdonald, says the New York *Evening Post*, "takes away the last of a school of writers who, for their own generation at least, contrived to mingle the useful and the sweet in admirable proportions." Macdonald was born only five years later than Charles Kingsley. Like Kingsley, says *The Post*, he was a product of that general movement which sought to make religion palatable in the form of fiction. We read further: "With Kingsley, Christianity was to be 'muscular,' and the spirit of the Vikings was the true interpretation of the Gospel. Macdonald pursued a somewhat milder course, and the 'manly' would suffice for him without quite so much brawn. Their novels, and those of their followers, were safe; they were welcomed by the pulpit, and the critics found them good art; they might lie unabashed on the most pious and cultured parlor-table. Even a tinge of unorthodoxy did not frighten away Macdonald's readers, but added a touch of piquancy to their pleasure. For Macdonald differed from Kingsley and the Southern writers generally in displaying an undercurrent of very un-English mysticism."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHY NEGROES ARE BLACK.

A PERSISTENT racial characteristic is presumably a useful one, if we are to accept the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. That tropical races are so often dark-skinned can scarcely be regarded as accidental, and the fact has almost universally been referred to the greater intensity of solar radiation in the tropics. But black substances do not reflect or turn away the solar heat; they rather absorb it. How, then, is a black skin useful to the native of the tropics? This question is taken up by Mr. Francis Marre, who shows in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris) that the negro's skin protects him, not against the sun's heat, from which he is guarded, like the white races, by other physiological means, but against the chemical effects of the solar radiation. At first sight, the writer says, it would seem to be a sort of scientific heresy to ascribe the dark skins of the negro or negroid races to their life in a tropical climate. He goes on:

"The notions of physics that we imbibed at college tell us that black is the color that absorbs most of the heat-rays, and all attempts at teleological explanation run up against this fact, which we may regard as proven. It would seem, then, that the very fact that the negro has a black skin should increase his discomfort under the solar rays.

"The experiments of Duclaux on the chemical power of light—what is known as actinism—compared with that of heat, have shown that heat, whose decomposing action is by itself slight, acquires very considerable strength when it is luminous.

"We know that modern physics asserts that one and the same cause produces both luminous and calorific effects; or we may say that the two causes that produce them act together and disappear together. Also, the chemical action of light has the same cause as the luminous action properly so called, or, again, the two causes may act and cease together.

"The principal objection, or even the only one, that can be made to the hypothesis of a single cause is the diversity of the observed effects. There is, in fact, no analogy between a luminous and a calorific sensation, but altho this is incontestable it constitutes no insurmountable obstacle to the hypothesis of a single cause, since the nature of an effect depends rather on that of the organ or body that manifests it than on that of the cause. . . . . .

"It is consequently proper to say that the calorific, chemical, and luminous phenomena [of radiation] are only three different manifestations of the same phenomenon, which modern science regards as a system of undulatory vibration in the ether."

Of course this question of cause, Mr. Marre goes on to say, is only of secondary importance, our present interest being in the fact that, to guard effectively against the burning action of the sun's rays, it is sufficient to protect oneself against its luminous radiation. Thus the Italian physiologist Mosso has shown that the sunburn induced by residence in high mountain regions may be greatly reduced by blackening the skin with lampblack. To protect the eyes from ophthalmia caused by the reflection from glaciers, an effective method is to shield them with darkened glasses. To resume our translation:

"Now the investigations of physiologists show that the internal temperature of the human body varies not more than 1° C. [1.8° F.] when the temperature of the surrounding medium is increased; different causes of loss, especially the evaporation of perspiration, act to eliminate rapidly the heat transmitted from the interior so that the actual bodily temperature can not rise sensibly.

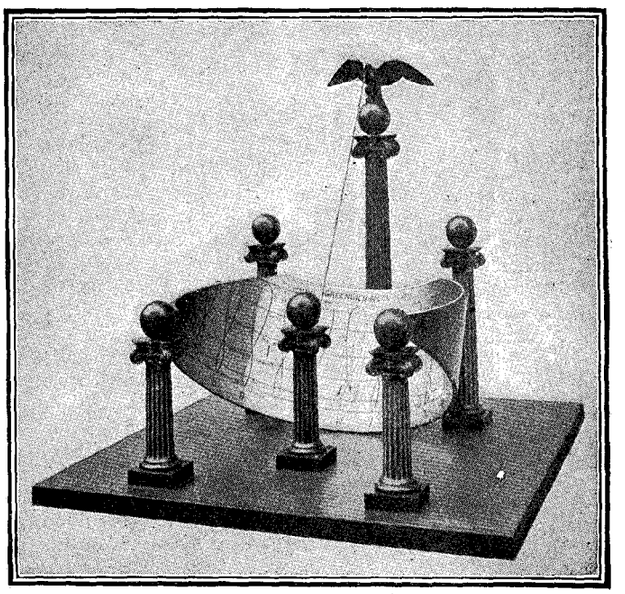
"It follows that when man is subjected to the action of intense solar heat, as is the case, for instance, in tropical countries, the only troubles that his organism has really to fear are those due to the luminous and chemical rays. Now both are arrested by the black pigment, which is almost totally inactinic.

"Thus everything in this regard would appear to be for the best, in the best of worlds.

"To guard against the heat the use of white and floating garments is absolutely necessary. But when the skin must be directly exposed to the attacks of the solar heat, the wearing of a black epidermis, if such an expression is admissible, is equally necessary. Altho we may no longer state that negroes are black because this makes them cooler, we shall nevertheless be correct in saying . . . that the human skin, subjected to the constant action of intense solar radiation, reacts so as to adapt itself as well as possible to its environment, and that this reaction manifests itself by the dissemination, over the cutaneous surface, of dark pigments, whose presence prevents the hurtful effects of the luminous and chemical radiations. This explanation also accounts for the formation of sunburn on delicate skins that are exposed to sunlight."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUN-DIAL FOR STANDARD TIME.

THE ordinary sun-dial naturally indicates sun-time, and the sun as a timepiece is not accurate, because its motion is not uniform throughout the year. A dial that will indicate standard time, or the local time of any particular place, if desired, has been



Courtesy of "The Optical Instrument Monthly."

SUN-DIAL TO TELL STANDARD TIME.

patented by Albert C. Crehore of Yonkers, N. Y. The illustration represents one of Mr. Crehore's dials made for Sir William Preece and set up at his place at Carnarvon, North Wales. Others are at the University of Ohio, Northwestern University, and elsewhere. The Crehore dial, as described in *The Optical Instrument Monthly* (New York), is one solid piece of bronze, except the face, which is an engraved bronze cylindrical sheet whose axis is inclined to the horizontal plane at an angle equal to the latitude of the place and points directly north. The shadow is cast by a small bead held by a wire kept stretched by a spring, as shown in the picture. The scientific principle on which the dial depends is thus described by the inventor in a communication to the periodical above named. He says:

"The relative motion of the sun and the earth is such that the sun's apparent path in the heavens, when mapped with reference to the horizon plane of some fixed locality, is only completed so that the sun begins to describe approximately the same path once every year. It does not describe quite the same path because of several component motions of very long period, which are for the present purposes of the second order of magnitude and may be neglected. Considering the sun's path results from two component motions, the rotation of the earth on its axis once per day and the revolution in its orbit once per year, it will be seen that this path is one continuous curve which is approximately completed only once a year, and will be retraced each succeeding year. Each day the path is almost a complete circle, but the cir-

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cle is not quite closed, as the path the following day is a similar circle very near the preceding one, so that the path resembles a screw-thread except that the pitch of the screw is not uniform throughout the year, but changes from its maximum at the time of the equinoxes to zero at the solstices.

"For a sun-dial which is to indicate time it is necessary to know more than the mere path of the sun in the heavens, which is only a geometrical curve described in space. It is necessary to know where the sun is situated on this curve at all times. If a point is marked on the sun's path, as above described, for every hour throughout the year, it will be found that the points made at the same hour, say 3 o'clock, on succeeding days lie very close together as compared with points corresponding to succeeding hours of the same day. At 3 o'clock on the succeeding day the sun will have made a complete revolution in its screw-thread path, and will then be at the corresponding point on the next adjacent thread. If it were exactly at the corresponding point for each succeeding day, all the 3 o'clock points, for example, would be located on a portion of a meridian circle, there being twenty-four such meridians at equal intervals around the equator.

"This would be strictly the case if the earth's orbit around the sun were a perfect circle. Because it is an ellipse, however, the earth travels fastest when nearest the sun in January, and slowest in July, gaining in speed every day from July to January, and losing each day during the other half of the year. This gives rise to the well-known 'equation of time,' which is accurately calculated and may be found in the Ephemeris for every day throughout the year. The change from day to day is very small, but for a considerable portion of the year the effect is cumulative, so that the difference between apparent time and mean time which we use amounts to as much as 16 min. 20.55 sec. on November 4, which is its maximum amount.

"The position of the sun at the hour of 3 o'clock by mean time is not on the meridian, but on a curve somewhat resembling a figure '8' situated almost symmetrically about the meridian already described. The larger loop of the figure '8' is described during the January half of the year, when the earth is moving fastest, and is therefore situated south of the equator.

"Having now formed a picture of the imaginary path of the sun in the heavens with its system of figure '8' curves representing hours, we may calculate how to make a sun-dial which will indicate the sun's position at any time throughout the year, or, conversely, which will indicate the correct time for every position of the sun throughout the year.

"If we abandon at the beginning the method of letting the shadow of a line (the gnomon in the common form of dial) indicate the time, it will be evident that more can be shown by having the shadow made by a point or small sphere. The system of curves in the heavens representing the sun's path may be projected through this point upon some material surface upon which the curves may be permanently marked."

This surface, the writer goes on to say, may be of almost any shape. A horizontal plane is objectionable because the shadow of the bead becomes indistinct at hours distant from noon, owing to its increased distance from those parts of the plane on which it is then thrown; also because the system of curves would differ with locality. In a spherical surface, used in some old dials, the distance traveled by the shadow in an hour differs at different seasons, so that this is not well adapted to its purpose. To quote further:

"For these reasons a cylindrical form of surface is adopted, having its axis parallel with that of the earth, and the bead which casts the shadow is on this axis. The circles are then all of the same diameter, and the distance from any point on one figure '8' to the corresponding point on the next is fixed throughout the year so that the same scale may be applied at any time to interpolate between the hour curves.

"If in such a dial it is desired to indicate the time of some other locality it is merely necessary to revolve the cylinder about its axis by an amount corresponding to the difference in time between the two places. This has been done whenever standard instead of local mean time is wanted, or when Greenwich time instead of local mean time is desired."

SHAPE AND HEIGHT OF OCEAN WAVES.

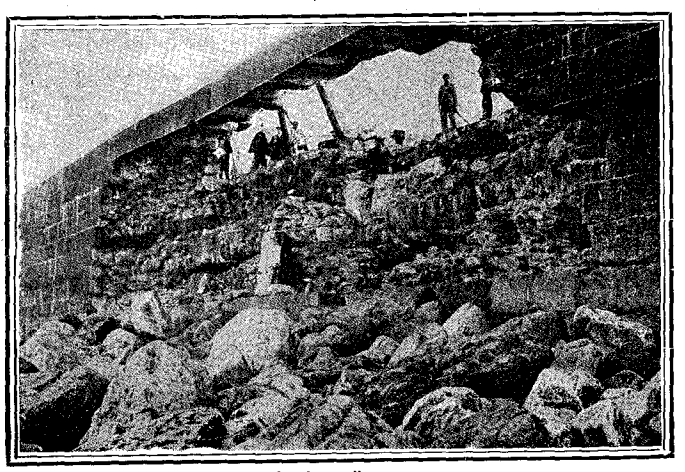
THE falsity of the conception of ocean waves that represents them as almost vertical walls of water, ready to fall upon a ship and engulf it, is shown by some diagrams drawn to scale to illustrate an article on "Rhythmic Movements of the Sea," by A. Berget, part of which we quote below from *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 9). Says the writer:

"In reality, the mountains of the sea are by no means steep. Fig. 1 gives, drawn to scale, the profiles of waves 53 feet high, as observed by Lieutenant Pâris, and, on the same scale, a three-master 250 feet long and of 2,000 tons displacement, and an Iceland fishing-smack.

"Below are shown waves of the Indian Ocean 36 feet high, measured during heavy weather, in comparison with a Messageries Maritimes liner; and Atlantic waves, which rarely exceed 26 feet in height, compared with the transatlantic liner *La Touraine*. It is evident that so long as these vessels move in the same direction as the waves they are little affected by them. The frequent flooding of the deck by sheets of water which sweep everything before them is due to steaming at full speed against both wind and waves. The latter, encountering an obstacle, attack it with all their momentum, and thus many accidents are caused.

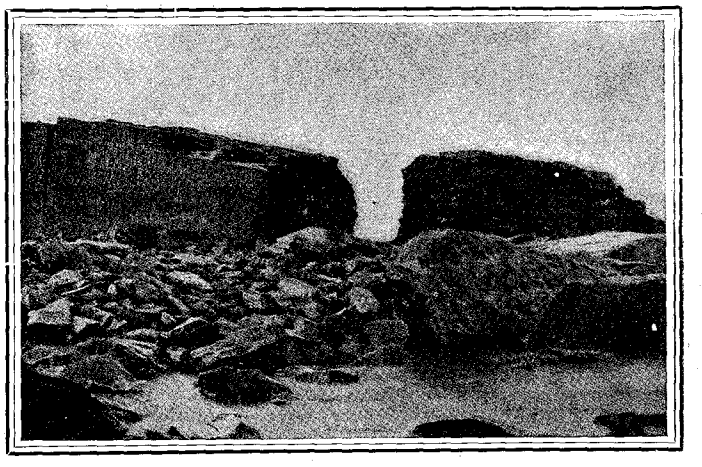
"As a matter of fact, when the free propagation of waves is interrupted, when the wave meets either a solid obstacle or another system of waves, the law of the phenomena changes. Each particle of water is acted upon simultaneously by two systems of forces. If the velocities due to these are equal and in opposite directions the particle remains at rest, but if the velocities are in the same direction they are added together and the amplitude of the wave-motion is increased.

"This is what occurs, especially in the vicinity of a coast which the waves strike normally. They are reflected and give rise to a second system of waves, traveling in the opposite direction. Therefore the sea is always rougher near the coast. Moreover, the waves break into foam as they dash furiously on the rocks, and



Courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement."

BREACH MADE IN THE SEA-WALL OF CHERBOURG BY THE WAVES IN THE GREAT STORM OF 1894.



FISSURE MADE IN THE WESTERN JETTY AT CHERBOURG DURING THE STORM OF 1894.

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FIG. 1.—SOUTHERN OCEAN. WAVES 53 FEET HIGH AND 1,000 FEET LONG.

FIG. 2.—INDIAN OCEAN. WAVES 36 FEET HIGH AND 725 FEET LONG.

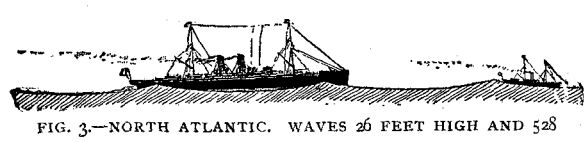

FIG. 3.—NORTH ATLANTIC. WAVES 26 FEET HIGH AND 528 FEET LONG.

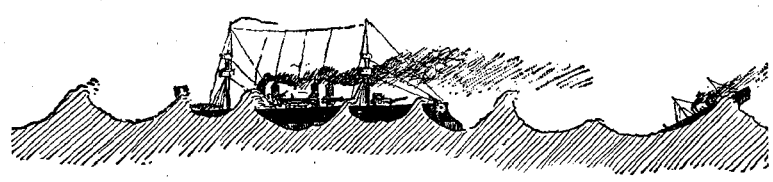

FIG. 4.—CHOPPY SEA AT CENTER OF CYCLONE.

FIG. 5.—MEDITERRANEAN. WAVES 16 FEET HIGH AND 165 FEET LONG.

STORM-WAVES.

(The waves and the vessels are drawn to the same scale.)

throw up spray, in violent storms, to a height of 90, 100, even 150 feet.

"The crushing force of such breakers is astonishing. Blocks weighing twenty or thirty tons are rolled like pebbles by these huge billows, which exert pressures of three tons to the square foot. The photographs of the breaches made in the sea-wall at Cherbourg by the great storm of 1894 are more eloquent than words.

"A phenomenon of interference of this sort is the cause of the baffling or 'choppy' sea which is encountered in the center of a cyclone (Fig. 4).

"In a cyclone the wind blows from every direction. It, therefore, generates an infinite number of systems of waves, which meet and interfere at the center, where the waves rise to heights of 70 and 80 feet and more, and follow each other at very short and irregular intervals. The battle-ship and the torpedo-boat in the illustration are drawn to the same scale as the waves.

"Below are shown storm-waves of the Mediterranean, compared with a packet of an Algerian line. The waves are short, because of the interference of numerous systems of waves due to reflection of the principal wave system by the coasts of this enclosed sea."

HOW TO MAKE A RUBBER STAMP.

IN answer to a correspondent who inquires about the method of making rubber stamps, *The American Inventor* (New York) gives the following information through its "Notes and Queries" column. The directions may be followed by any one who has a small printing outfit. In the first place, we are told that the ordinary stamp is made by shaping rubber by a combination of heat and pressure, the shape being retained when the stamp is cold and the pressure released. The writer says:

"The material used is mixed sheet rubber, which can be obtained from any caoutchouc factory and looks like ordinary white rubber. The first thing to do is to select the style of type desired in the stamp to be made. Set the type after the style wanted and place the same in a small printers' chase, then surround the lines of type with thin pieces of metal or hard wood, which come above the face of the type. Printing type is 1 inch high and the surrounding pieces should be 1⅛ inches in height in order to bring out prominently the type of the rubber stamp. Rub the type thoroughly with hard soap or wax to prevent the mold sticking. Next mix some good plaster-of-Paris ('dental plaster') to a proper consistency and spread a layer of about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch upon an iron plate of uniform thickness and a little larger than the chase. This is then turned over and the plaster side placed upon the face of the form of type and a slight pressure applied; the plaster will set in ten minutes. This is the mold and should be strengthened by soaking in an alcoholic solution of shellac. The mold is dried and baked in a moderately heated oven for a couple of hours. Take a suitable piece of sheet rubber that is well dusted with talc and place it over the face of the mold. Some kind of a press is now required; a letter copying-press will answer well, provided a uniform heat can be applied beneath the bedplate. Place the mold in the center of the press and screw down lightly the suspended platen. Heat is then applied under the bedplate by gas-burners or one or more oil-stoves. As the rubber softens, further pressure should be applied in screwing down the press. A heat of a vulcanizing temperature, or 140° C., is necessary, which can be regulated by the use of a thermometer. At first the rubber becomes very sticky, after which it regains stiffness and elasticity, when the curing process is complete. The stamp is removed, trimmed, and attached to a wooden or metal base by marine glue. After a little experience one soon becomes proficient in this work."

CUSTOM AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES.

THAT the difference between races is largely a matter of custom and tradition, and that these are subject to the influences of civilization, which are everywhere breaking down barriers erected in this way, is maintained by the writer of an editorial note in *The Lancet* (London, September 9). In particular, it is the writer's belief that, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, there is no general mental inferiority of the colored races, and that when civilization has done its work in obliterating their peculiar habits of mind, they may reach the higher levels of culture. In this he is supported by Basil H. Thomson, governor of the great convict-prison on Dartmoor, to whose recent address on "The Decay of the Law of Custom" the writer refers. He says:

"The laws of custom which have governed the colored races for countless generations are, it is pointed out, gradually breaking down, tho it is estimated that some 800,000,000 of the 1,500,000,000 constituting the population of the globe are still comparatively uncivilized and stagnant under the influence of these laws. The ever-increasing facilities of intercommunication must make steadily for a greater uniformity of view and conduct among the different races of mankind; and for the white race the question is of the first importance as to what part the colored races will come to play in the affairs of the world when they shall have assimilated the teachings of Western civilization. With this is bound up the question of the relative mental capacity of the white and colored peoples. It would be rash to assert that any race is inferior in mental endowment to, and inherently incapable of reaching the mental level of, another, tho plenty of white men are to be found who, after years of residence in Africa or the East, speak confidently of the general mental inferiority of the colored races. Even in instances in which it is manifest that no such inferiority exists, there is, they say, and always will be, a profound difference between colored and white races in the manner of viewing things. This is to maintain that a man's attitude of mind is as innate and as little liable to alteration as is the color of his skin. We prefer to take the view that the differences between white and colored races are, in the main, matters of custom and tradition and as such are subject to the influences of the agents of civilization, such as steam and electricity, which have already done so much toward obliterating lines of demarcation between nationalities and toward establishing uniformity in manners and customs. That this is Mr. Basil Thomson's view may be seen from the following words of the address referred to: 'In tropical countries the line of caste would soon cease to be the color of the skin. There, as in temperate zones,

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wealth would create a new aristocracy recruited from men of every shade of color. In the great cities of Europe and America we might find men of Hindu, Chinese, and Arab origin controlling industries with their wealth just as Europeans now control the commerce of India and China, but with this difference, that they would wear the dress and speak the language which would gradually have become common to the whole commercial world. . . . Just as the aristocracy of every land would be composed of every shade of color so would the masses of men who work with their hands. . . . White men would work cheek by jowl with black and feel no degradation. There would be the same feverish pursuit of wealth, but all races would participate in it, instead of a favored few.'"

DO WE RUN ABOUT TOO MUCH?

THAT much of the congestion on our crowded streets is to be remedied by stopping the crowding rather than by furnishing facilities for its increase is the editorial opinion of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, September). Business does not consist in "chasing" about the streets, altho an impression to that effect seems to be abroad, especially in our own strenuous country. Why run "to see a man," when you may write to him, or, still better, telephone? Taking as his text a recent report of the British Royal Commission on Traffic Conditions in London, the editor goes on to write as follows:

"We can not emphasize too strongly the importance of the possibilities for improvement by diminishing the necessity for crowding the streets, rather than by providing increased facilities for enabling more people to move about. Formerly the only way of communicating with another man was to go to him or to send some one else. With the introduction of the railway, the post-office, and the telegraph, much of this necessity has been removed. By the provision of a full, prompt, and wholly adequate telephone service a very large portion of the crowding of city streets might be avoided, and this, too, with a promptness which no system of new and enlarged highways could approach.

"Many people seem to have the idea that business energy and effort consist in 'taking cabs and going about,' or in chasing with feverish activity about the streets, endeavoring to meet and talk with people who themselves are as busily engaged in trying to get to others. It is this feverish perpetual motion, resembling nothing so much as the movements of a host of animalculæ in a drop of water under the microscope, which causes much of the congestion in the streets of a great city; and the greater the facilities provided for such wasted energy, the greater will the congestion become."

There is of course another kind of congestion, due to the daily flow of people from home to business and back again, but even this, while unavoidable in cities like New York, may be provided for, to a certain extent, both by greater facilities and by judicious regulation. To quote again from the same editorial writer:

"A large part of the crowding of transport vehicles is due to the fact that the local and the long-distance services are not separated to a sufficient degree. Usually the business district of a city is closely condensed and centralized, and, while densely populated during business hours, its traffic is also concentrated to a few hours in the morning and evening, at which time the greatest congestion occurs at certain limited areas. By providing suitable express trains, preferably running underground, but possibly overhead, and by separating this service entirely from the local transport provisions, it would be possible to run a number of through trains from the business district to the extreme outlying suburbs without any of the delays invariably included in local transport, the result being a rapid clearing of the congestion at night and a corresponding development of suburban residence districts of but moderate population-density. In such a system there should be no conflict of human currents, no mixing or confusion between local and express passengers, and above all no contraction of the flow of people in boarding the trains, since most of the congestion at stations is due to the delays in getting the passengers from the platform to the cars while others are crowding on behind them. The modern engineer should be capable of designing something far superior to the present obsolete car with its ancient platform, an inheritance from the days of hand-brakes, and give us one which shall enable a crowded platform to be cleared in the time required to pass freely over the few feet of distance involved. When a great exhibition, or even a racing event or athletic game, occurs, the railway authorities understand very well how to handle the crowds which they know will be clamoring for simultaneous transportation, and every one is familiar with the efficient manner in which long trains are rapidly supplied and as rapidly despatched from the grounds to the homes of the multitude. The same methods, even intensified in vigor, applied to municipal transport, would work wonders, and their application might be made with but moderate delay."

The Atmospheres of Two Distant Planets.—The outermost of the planets, Uranus and Neptune, are so far both from the sun and from ourselves that our knowledge of their physical constitution is very meager. We can not even be sure whether or not layers of clouds cover them, as is the case with Jupiter and Saturn. Some astronomers have described markings on the surface of Uranus, but their dimness makes even their existence doubtful. The best we can do is to rely on the spectroscope, and even here, since these bodies are only slightly, if at all, self-luminous, we can learn nothing of the constitution of the central mass. We see them almost wholly by reflected sunlight, but, since this must pass through the planet's atmosphere, its analysis may tell us something of the nature of this outermost envelope. This, in fact, is what has been found out by Mr. V. M. Slipher, of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. A study of photographs of the spectra of the two planets, obtained with difficulty, especially in the case of far-distant Neptune, reveals some interesting facts. It appears that there is free hydrogen on both planets, but especially on Neptune, and that helium also exists on Uranus. Certain lines also make it probable that gases yet unknown may exist in the atmospheres of these far-away planets. Says Mr. Émile Fouchet in a note on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris):

"The fact that free hydrogen is so abundant in the atmospheres of these two planets would make us think that unknown luminous gases, analogous to hydrogen and helium, may be present. Altho such gases have not yet been found in the fixed stars, this may be due to the high temperatures there present. Certain bands observed in the two spectra correspond fairly well with groups of lines due to water vapor. This element may therefore be present in the two outermost planets of our system.

"It is to be hoped that these investigations may be resumed with still more powerful instruments and in observatories of high altitude, where the effect of the earth's atmosphere may be less noticeable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"In point of quantity and value corn is the leading cereal crop of the United States," says *The Scientific American*. "Its annual farm value in later years has nearly equaled and sometimes exceeded $1,000,000,000. While less subject to insect damage than wheat, the next most important cereal, the corn product would be considerably greater were it not for important insect pests. The work of several of these is obscure, and many farmers are entirely ignorant of the existence even of some of the worst enemies of this crop. In this last category falls the work of the corn root worm (*Diabrotica longicornis*), which ordinarily passes unnoticed, or at least is often misunderstood. The larva of this insect feeds on the roots of young corn, and in regions of bad attack may cause an almost entire loss of the stand. The corn root worm, together with one or two allied species working in substantially the same way, causes an annual loss of at least 2 per cent. of the crop, or some $20,000,000."

ELECTRICITY AND THE DRAMA.—Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, in a recent interesting interview, quoted in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York, September 16), spoke of the "greater disposition to naturalness" in modern plays, and, when asked to what he attributed this, said: "To the improvement in the playhouse itself, and very noticeably to the introduction of electrical lighting. In the olden days, when the theaters were lighted by candles, the facial expression of the actor must have been more difficult to see, and his meaning had necessarily to be bolstered by additional speeches, by a greater prolixity. There was a gradual diminution of this prolixity as in their turn oil and gas and electricity secured a greater illumination. Facial expression became more evident, and verbal expression correspondingly abridged." "Has this resulted only in the abridgement of the lines?" "No, I think that there has been an introduction of more delicate shades of meaning in the lines of the ordinary comedy. It is quite possible for a dramatist to write a speech which he shall intend the facial play of the actor to absolutely contradict. The modern comedy has become more delicate, more intimate, and more insinuating."

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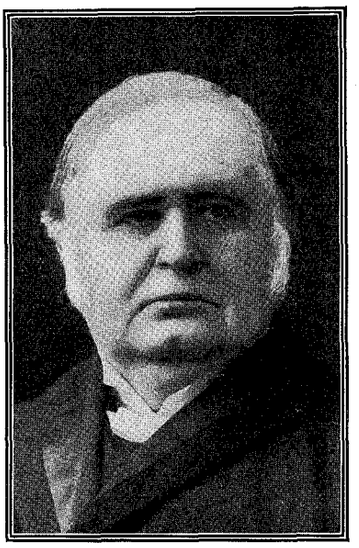
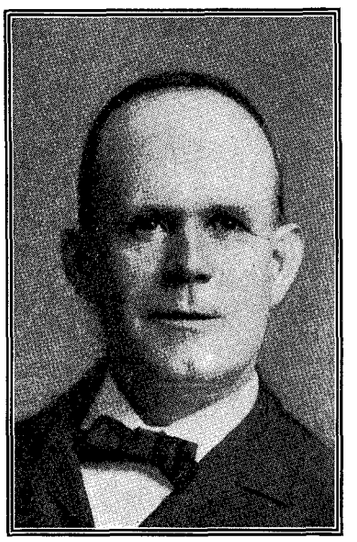
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST TENDENCIES SEEN IN THE NEW HYMNAL.

THE new Methodist hymnal, the result of three years of labor by a joint commission representing the Methodist-Episcopal Church and the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, is greeted from many sides as an encouraging omen for reunion between the two Methodist-Episcopal churches of America. Moreover, as Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan University, points out, "the contents of a hymnal prepared as this one afford no very inaccurate index of both the intellectual and the spiritual condition of Methodism in America." On this point the Boston *Transcript* remarks that the theological advance of a denomination, as represented in its hymnology, will necessarily be slower than the real advance in thought, for the reason that "hymns are cherished less for their doctrinal teachings than from the fact that they excite certain emotions due to association and experience." Hence "hymns long since doctrinally obsolete may have a strong hold on the heart." *The Transcript* welcomes the fact that the old "total depravity" hymn, beginning



BISHOP D. A. GOODSELL,
Of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.



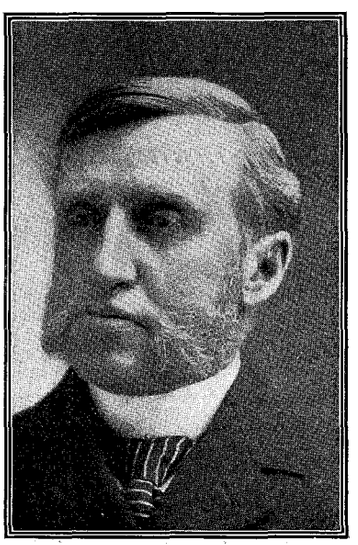
BISHOP E. E. HOSS,
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

TWO PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE HYMNAL COMMISSION.

Lord, we are vile, conceived in sin,
And born unholy and unclean;
Sprung from the man whose guilty fall
Corrupts his race and taints us all,

has been excluded from the new hymnal, and adds:

"The advance in the case under consideration has been real, but not radical. It is as much perhaps as can be expected by the present generation, but the next thirty or forty years will so accustom the great church laity to new forms of thought that many of the most popular hymns of to-day will become intolerable. The coming age extends an urgent invitation to the really great and true hymn-writer."



PROF. C. T. WINCHESTER,

The contents of the new hymnal, he says, "afford no very inaccurate index of both the intellectual and the spiritual condition of Methodism in America."

It is in their songs, says Prof C. T. Winchester, of the joint committee, that the different Christian denominations are most truly at one. Writing in *The Methodist Review* (September - October) he goes on to say:

"The best hymns are of no narrow creed or sect. When, some thirty years ago, the hymnal of the Methodist-Episcopal Church was revised, the editors inserted many hymns new to Methodist usage. It is significant that of these new hymns then adopted the two that have proved most popular—at least within the observation of the present writer—were written, the one by a devout Roman Catholic, Father Faber's

Faith of our fathers, living still,

and the other by a devout Quaker, the stanzas from Whittier's 'Our Master,' beginning,

We may not climb the heavenly steeps.

"The most rigid orthodoxy is not likely to be disturbed by remembering that

Nearer, my God, to thee,

and

In the cross of Christ I glory,

were both written by Unitarians. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and the songs of the heart are often truer than the creed of the head."

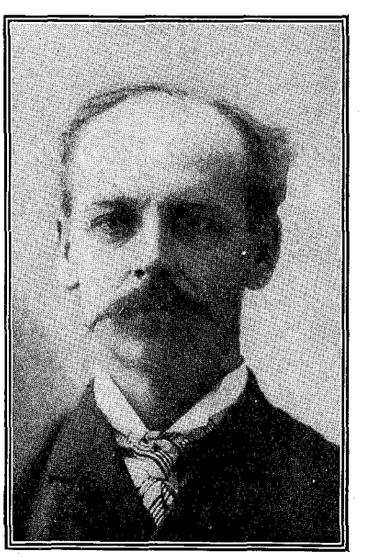
Professor Winchester discovers, in the more modern hymns, a tendency to be "less theological in content and less scriptural in phrase," but, on the other hand, "more human, warm with a personal love of the Master, filled with an eager desire to do his work in all the common ways of life." On this point he continues:

"Ignoring the factitious distinction between sacred and secular things, they realize more fully the comprehensiveness of the true Christian life, and so touch a wider range of feelings and inspire a more varied activity. Hymns like those of Whittier, Gill, Stanley, Ellerton, Monsell, Hosmer, Miss Waring—to mention names almost at random—while not too individual for congregational use, strike an intimate personal note and come close to our daily work and need. . . . . Such a hymn, as No. 411, Washington Gladden's

O Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care,

is really expressive of a different type of religious character and experience from that most frequently embodied in eighteenth-century hymns."

Of the old hymns excluded from the new book, Professor Winchester tells us, the majority were exiled for lack of literary quality. A few, however, were eliminated because they gave expression to "some doubtful phase of religious experience; it may be a temporary



PROF. KARL P. HARRINGTON.

One of the two musical editors of the new Methodist Hymnal. His fellow editor is Dean Peter C. Lutkin, of Northwestern University.

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morbid mood, or some depressed and mournful view of life." We read:

"When the affections good Dr. Watts tendered to Miss Elizabeth Singer were declined by that lady, the doctor went home and wrote the thoroughly morbid stanzas beginning

How vain are all things here below!
How false, and yet how fair!
Each pleasure hath its poison too,
And every sweet a snare,

and ending,

My Saviour, let thy beauties be
My soul's eternal food;
And grace command my heart away
From all created good.

We may suppose the doctor's prayer was answered; for he remained a bachelor all his days. But surely it would be both ludicrous and a little wicked for a full-voiced, healthy congregation to stand up and sing these lines. The closing injunction of the second stanza is distinctly unchristian:

We should suspect some danger nigh,
Where we possess delight.

So, I think, pious John Newton's hymn,

Let worldly minds the world pursue;
It has no charms for me:
Once I admired its trifles too,
But grace hath set me free,

teaches a false and narrow conception of religious experience. It sanctions that unwholesome ascetic temper which, by confusing two entirely different meanings of the phrase 'the world,' condemns half the innocent and rational joys of life. We need rather to remember that all things are ours if we be Christ's."

A LONGING FOR RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCE IN JAPAN.

"IF one single feature of the life of the churches were to be taken as the special characteristic of the year, it would undoubtedly be the new longing for independence on the part of the Japanese churches." This we read in the third annual issue (1905) of "The Christian Movement in its Relation to the New Life in Japan," published at Tokyo for the Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions. "Probably in all the larger branches of the Church," we read further, "this spirit has manifested itself and sometimes in such ways as to cause no small perplexity to the affiliated missions, even on the part of those who believe themselves to be in the fullest sympathy with the national aspirations of the Japanese people." The publication quoted regards this spirit as a healthy one, and avers that it is natural and fitting that the Christian leaders should wish to secure to their countrymen an independent religious life, "free from even the semblance of foreign dictation." It is interesting to turn from this statement to an article in *Harper's Weekly* which discusses the prospects of Christianity in Japan. The writer quotes the opinion of a certain Japanese scholar who, in conversation with a missionary, asserted that "Japan as a nation was not likely to accept Christianity as it was offered by the emissaries of any of the Christian nations—not Protestant nor Roman nor Russian Christianity." But what she may and probably will do, continued this Japanese scholar, is to take the facts and documents of Christianity as they are offered, and make her own interpretation of them. This, says the writer in *Harper's Weekly*, seems a very reasonable suggestion, full of promise of interesting consequences. He goes on to say:

"Of course, Japan, if she accepts Christianity at all on any considerable scale, will make her own interpretation and adaptation of it. The religious practise that results will be Christian, but it will also be Japanese. . . . . Presumably there will be minor sects wherever there is Christianity, but Japan, if she has them, will be likely to develop her own. Christianity has adjusted itself more or less to the character, history, and primitive institutions of all the Western peoples who have accepted it. It is conceivable that its adjustment to the Japanese would be easy and perfect beyond any precedent. It is an Asiatic religion offered to an Asiatic people, for the Japanese are still Asiatics, tho unlike all the rest. Self-abnegation, idealism, the sacrifice of the present to the future—of ease, and even life, to duty—seem to come more natural to the Asiatic mind than to the Western mind. Moreover, the religions of Confucius and of Buddha, which have helped to civilize Japan, are great religions, holding many truths of philosophy and ethics in common with the religion of Christ. No nation seems ever to have been so favorably situated to consider and compare the great religions of the world, and choose the best, as is Japan to-day. Nothing can be forced upon her. She knows the defects of her own religious systems; she can look abroad and study the fruits of every other system, and if she finds a better one can take so much of it as she thinks is true."

THE PROVISIONAL CHARACTER OF CHRISTIAN CREEDS.

CREEDS are provisional, changeable, sometimes obsolete expressions of belief, says Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., Canon of Westminster, writing in *The Homiletic Review* (New York). He speaks apropos of the Athanasian creed—a long, Aristotelian formulary, which concludes with the words "this is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully he can not be saved." Canon Henson says of this creed, which is ordered by Act of Parliament to be read in English churches on certain festivals of the year, that in these days its words "are in their natural sense admittedly untrue"; that this formulary absolutely "obscures the truth," and that it was only intended to fit the understanding of Frankish and Teutonic half-savage tribes. Preaching in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, he expresses his dissent from and his protest against this prayer-book formulary. To quote:

"I protest against the continued use in public worship of words which, tho clearly designed to be as explicit and exact as words can be, are yet in their natural sense admittedly untrue. . . . I pledge myself to do what one man can to secure the removal from public use of a formulary which, as matters stand with us, obscures the truth it was designed to state, and wounds the conscience it pretends to guide."

As a matter of fact, he goes on, this creed is half pagan, and obsolete, being only adapted to appeal to pagan minds. In his own words:

"The Athanasian creed concerns me here rather as a conspicuous example of the change which has passed over Christian thinking since the age when the councils drafted creeds and the fathers created theology. It represents a semipagan phase of Christian thought, a phase in which men's minds were really haunted by polytheistic notions, so that there needed a concentration of their attention on the truth of the unity of God, easily imperiled in their minds by the worship which the Church necessarily offered to Christ. The converted Franks and other Teutonic tribesmen did really need such teachings as these, clear, concise, uncompromising, authoritative: the Catholic faith is this. The modern English Christian, however, who is parted from the polytheism of his ancestors by more than a thousand years, finds little reality and no advantage in statements which seem to stand in no relation to his actual thinking on religious subjects. He is not conscious of any disposition toward a multiplication of gods; it may well be his case that his difficulty is to believe in a personal God at all."

The real core of truth is essential to religion, he proceeds. The apprehension of Christian knowledge is progressive. The truth of one age is the falsehood of its successor. He says:

"There is an unalterable core of truth, which forms the subject-matter of theological speculation, and which, however variously handled, remains essential to the religion, of which indeed it is the distinctive element; but that unchanging truth is patient of almost infinite misunderstanding. Moroever, the theological truth of one age is the theological error of another, not merely because the theologians misconceived the primitive revelation, but because, tho they conceived it rightly, they conceived it in false connections.

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Their knowledge was too limited to admit of any better statement than they offered; and, in point of fact, the orthodoxy they defended was for them and their contemporaries the truest version of Christianity within their reach."

Creeds, he argues, must vary from age to age and a formulary becomes obsolete so soon as it has been completed. It is no objection against any version of Christian doctrine, he maintains, to say that it is new.

ALOOFNESS OF THE CHURCHES FROM THE MODERN SPIRIT.

SOME vigorous criticism is brought to bear upon the churches of Christendom by the Rev. Algernon Sidney Crapsey of St. Andrew's Protestant-Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., in his recent volume entitled "Religion and Politics." The gist of the author's contention is that the modern Church stands outside the current of influence wielded by the "three great spirits at work creating the world that is and that is to be," namely, the spirit of scientific investigation, the spirit of democratic revolution, and the spirit of social evolution. The remedy for the present ineffectiveness of the Churches, he declares, is in their becoming "scientific, democratic, and socialistic," conditions which will result in a reuniting of Church and State in a distinctly modern sense. In reviewing the present state of the Churches he finds the reason for the waning of ministerial influence to lie "in that divorce of what is called religion from life which is the characteristic of the modern world." Religion, he maintains, is not dying out, but changing its mode of operation. It has a wider scope and a farther reach than the clerical order, which is losing its influence, would permit it to have. "The Churches and denominations, which now claim to represent the religious interests of mankind, are the rearguard of the powers that make for religious progress." In the present stage of the democratic revolution, that occupied with the conflict between the commercial class and the wage-earner, the Church, he maintains, is not on the side of those "in whose supremacy the democratic revolution will reach its goal." To quote:

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REV. ALGERNON SIDNEY CRAPSEY.

He asserts that the Church stands aloof from the three great influences at work in modern life, "the spirit of scientific investigation, the spirit of democratic revolution, and the spirit of social evolution."

"It is with this phase of the revolution that the world is now occupied, and in this crisis the organized churches are not, for the most part, with the rising people, but are either indifferent or are with the dominant class. The churches stand for privilege; the bishops in the Episcopal churches are a privileged class among the clergy; the clergy are a privileged class among the people; the wealthy are a privileged class in society. But privilege of any and every kind is becoming every day more and more odious. Equality, political, social, and intellectual, is a constantly growing demand, and all institutions that stand simply upon privilege arepassing away. The democratic revolution is the working out into the life of the world of the life and teaching of Jesus. The only privilege which he claimed for himself, or allowed to others, was the privilege of service and sacrifice, and that is the only privilege that can endure in the day of the social revolution that is at hand."

The churches, declares our author, are still more wanting in the scientific spirit, "without which it is impossible for any institution, no matter how venerable, to have any intellectual standing in the modern world." Science, he avers, is not a philosophy, "it is a passionate religion, and a religion that is unifying the world." He claims, moreover, that "no reason for the loss of ministerial influence is so potent as the fact that the churches stand outside this great movement for unity which is the characteristic movement of the modern world." Further:

"The scientific movement has within the last fifty years acquired a momentum that is irresistible. It has taken possession of every educational institution from the kindergarten of the common school to the postgraduate course of the great universities. The theological seminaries are the only educational institutions which have not adopted the scientific method of investigation and reasoning. In resisting the scientific movement the churches are resisting the inevitable. For twenty-five hours in every week our children are taught by trained instructors that the miracle has no place in nature, and then for twenty-five minutes in every week our children are taught, by untrained instructors, when they see fit to come to our Sunday-schools, that the universe is based upon miracle. . . . In our lecture-rooms, in our laboratories, in our factories, in our counting-rooms, we utterly discard the mode of reasoning which we use in our churches. The clergyman himself discards his pulpit method when he comes to deal with the practical affairs of life or with the miracles of the Hindu, the Catholic, or the Christian Scientist. And yet with this fact of the complete divorce of theological thought from living thought staring us in the face, we wonder why the people do not come to the churches, and marvel at the waning of ministerial influence."

The failure to give heed to the working of the spirit of social evolution, says Mr. Crapsey, brings about a condition which he describes in the following words:

"The forces of formal Christianity are ineffective because they are disorganized, demoralized, and divided. Churches and denominations nullify the efforts of each other. Episcopal bishops do all that they can to defeat the purposes of the Catholic bishops. The Catholic bishops look upon the Episcopal bishops as both schismatic and heretical and as enemies of Christ and the Church. The uneducated Protestant looks upon the great Catholic Church as the work of the devil, and the uneducated Catholic looks upon the Protestant as the child of Satan. The educated man, both Catholic and Protestant, is becoming ashamed of this condition, and the laymen are leaving the quarrel entirely in the hands of the clergy. As for the outside world, it looks upon this dispute with amused vexation and, with 'A plague on both your houses!' goes about its business. While the churches are without unity, they must be without influence. The ministerial body can not be the servant of the people as long as it is the servant of its denominational formularies. These formularies can not all be true; and it follows that in some respects all these formularies are false. The only way the formularies can be tested is by the scientific method, and the scientific method the Churches resolutely refuse to use; and, therefore, the Churches are hopelessly divided and helpless."

ACCORDING to a communication from the Roman correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the Pope has abolished the sale of indulgences. The custom which the Pope now abolishes dates back, we are told, to the time of the Crusades, when funds were being raised all over the world to support expeditions against the Mohammedans who were threatening the invasion of Christian Europe. We read further: "This abuse Pius X has now decided to end, and it is altogether likely that he will succeed, for the papal document just issued declares that even those who are in possession of a copy of the Bulla Cruciata are not to consider themselves exempt from any obligation imposed by the Church, and that all dispensations covered by it are now null and void." This, says the correspondent, is one of the most important reforms yet instituted by Pope Pius X.

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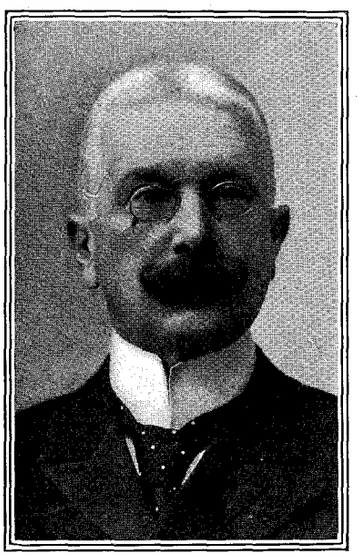
FOREIGN COMMENT.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN HUNGARY.

A NEW turn has been given to European comment on the Austro-Hungarian imbroglio by the appearance of an entirely fresh issue, that of universal suffrage. As told in these columns from time to time, the old question on which the dual empire threatened to split was one of language—whether the commands in the Hungarian regiments should be spoken in German or Magyar. Both sides were inflexible and a deadlock was imminent when Fejervary, the Hungarian Premier, bethought himself of a masterstroke of policy and tried to swamp the Magyars by a decree of universal suffrage. As the Magyars are in the minority in their own country, this would have been effective, but Emperor Francis Joseph disapproved the decree and Baron Fejervary resigned. The European press declare, however, that this will not be the end of it. The movement "has evoked a burst of national enthusiasm which makes it almost certain that it will be the plan ultimately adopted to produce harmony at Budapest," believes the London *Spectator*, and it reports that "the Magyars themselves are divided as to its merits, but all the remaining races in the kingdom, who together constitute a majority, are eager for its adoption." The *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) thinks that universal suffrage will probably be the sole outcome of Hungary's recalcitrance, and speaks as follows:



BARON GAUTSCH.
The Austrian Premier, who induced Francis Joseph to disapprove Fejervary's decree of universal suffrage.

"The only thing that will result from the present crisis will be the introduction of universal suffrage in Hungary. The Hungarian element is afraid of it, fearing the possibility of being checkmated by other nationalities, Rumanian, Servian, or Bohemian, who are hostile to the present condition of things and more or less irredentists, *i.e.*, advocates of national dismemberment."

The movement toward universal suffrage has been supported by no less a person than Mr. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior in the Fejervary Cabinet, in a speech which, according to the *Tribuna* (Rome), "fell like a bolt from the blue." In his address to his constituents, as reported in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Mr. Kristoffy said that universal suffrage and a secret ballot were the only cure for Hungary's present troubles. He attempted to prove by statistics that the political position of the Magyars in Hungary would suffer no detriment from universal suffrage. On the contrary, Hungarian political life could be rendered saner and sounder by the association in legislative work of Servians, Rumanians, and other local races with the Magyars—with a view to the progress of their common country. He pledged himself, whether in office or private life, to work for universal suffrage and a secret ballot, as likely to secure the salvation of Hungary.

Speaking of the present condition of the franchise in Hungary the *Vorwärts* (Socialist, Berlin) says:

"The refusal of the head of the Hapsburgs to accept Fejervary's program shows that he is relying on the old method, and is 'moving Acheron.' The Hungarian nation, according to the language of the statute-book, is altogether of Magyar extraction. The Crown, by dwelling on this idea of nationality, is only weakening the influence of the reigning house, by driving the people to the wall and forcing them to speak. But the 'nation' of which we hear so much does not even comprise all the Magyars, but only a ridiculous minority of them. Out of 20,000,000 Hungarians scarcely 1,000,000 possess the franchise. The disfranchised include not alone the laboring classes; 2,500,000 of the bourgeoise class, adult men, are political aliens."

This Socialist organ predicts that a point in the present dispute will eventually be reached at which the "socialistic tendency will gain the advantage over the autocratic idea." This, the writer thinks, would be to the profit of the monarchy.

That universal suffrage would be to the advantage of the Hapsburgs is also asserted by the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), which declares, speaking of the dismissal of the Fejervary Cabinet:

"The great Austro-Hungarian Power is precipitating a crisis which will injure the dynasty and impair its prestige, while the fulfilment of Hungarian aspirations, which, in accordance with the law of evolution, no earthly power can succeed in preventing, would constitute the greatest support to the interests of the dynasty, as well as of the monarchy as it now exists."

According to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), too, the question of universal suffrage will not down, and "whatever the privileged party in Hungarian politics may attempt hereafter, Kristoffy's program will continue to be the burning question in the public life of Hungary."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LAKE ERIE FISHERIES WAR.

MANY of the American papers take a humorous view of the little war on Lake Erie between the Canadian cruiser *Vigilant* and the American fishing-tugs which strayed into Canadian waters, but the Canadian press speak of the affair with more bitterness. On September 17 the *Vigilant* put about thirty shots into the upper works of the American fishing-tug *Barnhurst*, luckily without killing anybody aboard, but the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* remarks that "the poaching in Lake Erie is liable to lead to bloodshed any day," and bloodshed, it adds, "will create a state of feeling which good citizens on both sides of the line will deplore, and which will not facilitate a better arrangement between the two countries." The same paper thinks our authorities should take the American poachers in hand and "should lend effective aid in policing the lakes."

The Canadians aver that the American fishermen have "destroyed their own fishing-grounds," as the Toronto *Globe* says, "have refused to assist us in maintaining the fertility of the lake by enforcing proper regulations," and now they "come over here and destroy ours." And the Montreal *Daily Witness* says of our fishermen:

"Having by their destructive methods driven the fish out of their own waters into those of the Dominion, they do not hesitate to cross the boundary line and set their nets where they are liable to capture and confiscation. If they were allowed to have their way, there would soon be no fish in the lakes worth catching."

A specific remedy is proposed by *The Witness*, in a second article on this subject, wherein it declares:

"If properly accredited representatives of the United States were on the Canadian cruisers assigned to this police duty, it might be arranged that a poacher refusing to stop could be pursued to port and proceedings taken against him there, the United States witness corroborating the Canadian authorities. Canadian representatives on the United States cruisers could render the same services to that country. Some way could surely be devised better than the present shooting plan."

If some such remedy can not be provided, the Ottawa *Free Press* thinks "the *Vigilant* should use a more effective weapon than the one she employed against the *Barnhurst*."

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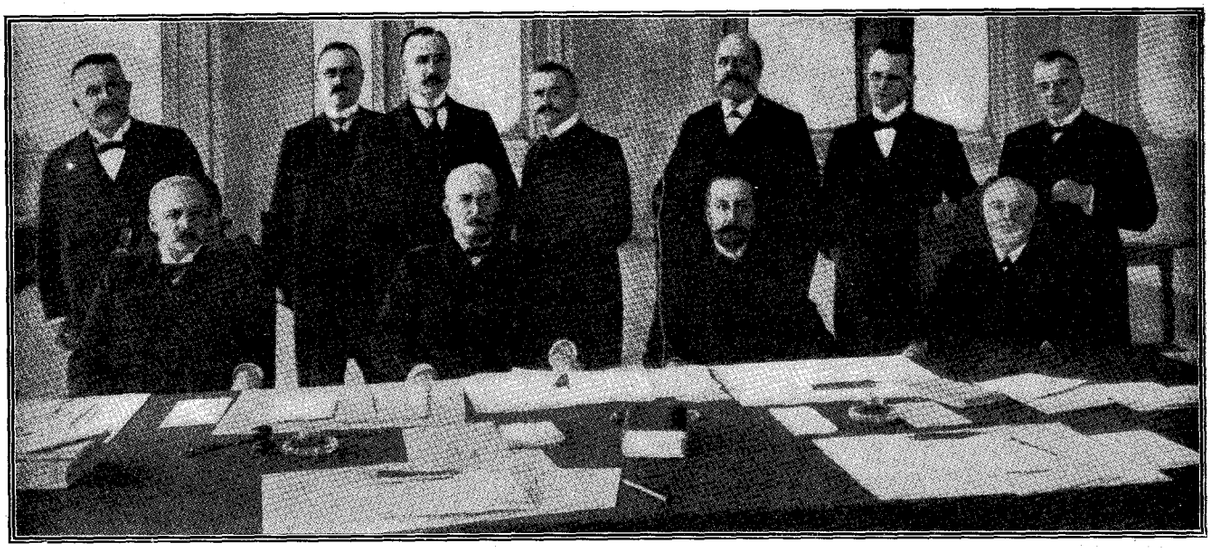

From the reader's left to right, back row, standing: K. Staaff (Swedish Consulting Minister); a Swedish Secretary; N. Mammarskioed (Swedish Ecclesiastical Minister); a Swedish Secretary; Mr. Loevland (Norwegian Minister); Mr. Vogt (Norwegian ex-Minister); a Norwegian Secretary. Front row, sitting: Count F. Wachtmeister (Swedish Foreign Secretary); Mr. Lündeborg (Swedish Premier); C. Michelsen (Norwegian Premier); Mr. Berner (Norwegian Minister).

SETTLING THE SCANDINAVIAN CRISIS.

The Conference between the Swedish and Norwegian delegates at Karlstad, Sweden.

DARK PREDICTIONS FOR NORWAY.

THE final wrench by which Norway gains independence calls forth abundant comment from the European newspapers, but among them all there are no felicitations for Norway. A note of foreboding rings through the utterances of the press, almost as if this was the case of the boy who said, "Father, give me the portion that falleth to me." Norway is reminded that dismemberment has weakened the Scandinavian Peninsula and her attention is drawn to the motto of little Belgium, "Union is Strength." She is looked upon as a lamb among wolves. Russia, on one side, longs for a Western port, and Germany aims at the extension of her seaboard. Norway is called upon to remember the fate of Denmark, despoiled of Schleswick-Holstein; to recall the Wars of the Duchies, and to lose no time in protecting herself by an alliance with Sweden—her strong superior in wealth, population, and warlike equipment.

The London *Daily Mail* expresses the general English opinion by taking the side of Oscar and his Swedish subjects in this dispute and divorce. It says:

"The Swedes have throughout shown great forbearance. They are the stronger nation, numerically, financially, and from the naval and military standpoint. But, while they are anxious for their own safety and security as a people to live in peace with Norway, they have not been altogether reassured by such statements as that recently made by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Loevland, that there is considerable sympathy in Norway with Russia, at a time when Russia is treating a former Swedish province, Finland, with extreme severity."

Russia, indeed, is generally looked upon as likely to find her opportunity in the formal confirmation of the separation. Germany as well as Russia may threaten a divided house. The London *Standard* expresses this view as follows:

"The Scandinavian territories are placed athwart the path of powerful and restless neighbors. We are far from suggesting that any scheme of aggression has been formulated, or even vaguely canvassed in any quarter, or that Sweden and Norway and Denmark have any ill-wishers in any of the courts and cabinets of Europe. Still, our age is one of flux and change, in which mighty forces have been unchained; nor can it be said that the state of stable equilibrium is yet reached. The geographical situation of Scandinavia renders it at least possible that its peoples may again at some future period be called upon to resist aggression, and, perhaps, withstand encroachment upon their integrity and independence. They might find allies—they certainly will not lack friends; but their main reliance must be upon their own strength."

Hence the necessity of a close alliance even in separation. This is the opinion of the *Figaro* (Paris). To quote:

"Norway can not maintain a foreign policy which is not also that of Sweden. What would happen if, sooner or later, Norway should have for friends, or even for allies, those that would set her at odds with Sweden? Undoubtedly a good treaty of alliance between the two countries would dissipate forever this evil, fratricidal dream."

The weakening effect of the now ratified separation is felt by a correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) who is prominent at the Court in Stockholm and withholds his name. He thus expresses himself in reproaching England for her alleged sympathy with Norway:

"The division weakens both Norway and Sweden, leaving Norway, indeed, in a critical and isolated position should Russia determine to seek the port in the West which she has lost in the East. The country that refuses to grant Ireland the liberties that Norway enjoys in her union with Sweden, for fear of separation, might be presumed to sympathize with Sweden in her present position, faced as she is with the headstrong and foolish demand of her weaker partner for separation. Sweden will not enforce the contract which Norway thus so rudely repudiates. But has she not a right to say to Englishmen who adopt the Norwegian point of view with all its prejudice that they should look nearer home, and consider whether they can say that they have behaved with equal justice to the sister-country with whom they made an act of union not many years before Norway and Sweden acknowledged the same king?"

Another note of warning is sounded by the *Liberté* (Paris) in the following words:

"Sweden and Norway by thus completely separating fatally betray, now or later, the whole Scandinavian Peninsula into the hands of Germany. The history of the War of the Duchies, the odious seizure of Schleswick-Holstein, are things of yesterday; the example of Denmark should have been a warning. . . . As the national motto of Belgium says, 'Union is Strength.'"

More narrow and local are the reasons for which the Norwegian press express anxiety and disappointment over the conclusion arrived at by the conference, and especially the stipulated demolition of their frontier fortresses. The *Intelligenssedlern* (Christiania) says that the result of the conference is utterly disappointing,

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and the concessions made by Norway are not adequately compensated for by the arbitration agreement. The inadequacy of the arbitration clause is also denounced by the *Social Democraten*, which complains that Sweden has gained all that she demanded, and Norway nothing.

"The present arrangement can only be provisional," declares the *Morgenbladet* (Christiania), and it advocates a final and complete settlement by the Storthing and Riksdag of all the conditions formulated at Carlstad, which, it predicts, will eventually be accomplished; the same opinion is echoed by the *Aftenposten*, which adds:

"The independence of Norway has been gained at the cost of many sacrifices, which we should all prefer to have avoided. It must not be forgotten, however, that the chief point demanded by Norway has been gained, namely, the legal dissolution of the union."

The principal points of the agreement formulated by the delegates at Carlstad are as follows: The two countries agree for ten years to submit to The Hague Tribunal all matters of dispute not relating to the integrity, independence, or other vital interests of either. The existing Norwegian fortresess, excepting those of the antique Kongsvinger group, are to be demolished within eight months, and a neutral zone laid out on each side of the boundary line. The questions of reindeer pastures, intertraffic, common waterways, etc., are settled in the following articles, and King Oscar binds himself, when the Riksdag and Storthing have accepted the agreement, to declare Norway independent by rescinding the act of union.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WARNING TO RUSSIA FROM ITALY.

ITALY "redeemed," in its present sad political condition, is a warning to the revolutionary party in Russia, says Federico Paltrinieri in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, of Florence. The picture he gives of the state of politics in Italy would be wellnigh incredible if it did not appear in a magazine published in the midst of the conditions it portrays, where misrepresentation would be futile. The Russian people, argues Mr. Paltrinieri, are not ripe for revolution any more than the Italian people were fifty years ago; the Russian leaders of revolt are indisputably inferior to those who led the Italian uprising, and the Russian people have been so long sunk in servitude and have so long borne the yoke of tyranny that it is too late to call them to liberty. To quote:

"In our opinion the Russian agitation has come too late. None of us can avoid a feeling of consternation at the sight of its wretched and nameless victims. Each one of us will curse those cowardly Gapons of the universe who instigate to rebellion the ignorant and thoughtless mob and then hide themselves and operate from a distance. . . . In contrast to the Gapons of to-day the unconquered heroes who dedicated themselves to the accomplishment of our redemption met with a death sublimely heroic and glorious."

Yet he proceeds to show that the Italian revolutionary leaders scarcely considered what they were doing. "A fatal blindness prevented these invincibles, noble and generous as they were, from seeing the real condition of things." Vain, he goes on to say, is any revolution which is not based upon the intelligent and moral aspirations of the masses. Italians have not been bettered by their change of government. He gives the reasons for this as follows:

"Even when the redemption of Italy had been accomplished, the Italian people remained what they were before—the masses impulsive and ignorant, the ruling classes cynical, corrupt, immoral. Every revolutionary movement is vain unless it has been preceded by a long, patient, and tedious work of moral and civil education. We may denounce as infamous the arrogance, the tyranny, the corruption of Russian absolutism, but as long as the Russian people remain what they are, the same infamous abuses will continue, masked, it may be, in form, but even more destructive in substance."

He points to the present condition of Italy in confirmation of this statement and declares:

"Italy once had a despotic government; to-day she is ruled on a democratic basis—yet what is her condition? We see the most vital departments of the public administration badly directed; all are tending to disorganization; justice is perverted; the offices of the State are made instruments of corruption, and are frequently bestowed upon the most unworthy; virtue is ostracized when it is not actually treated as criminal; dishonesty, on the other hand, is so far exalted that the most abandoned are raised to apotheosis by popular vote. All this has come upon Italy renovated under the inspiration of democratic ideas."

If such be the case in Italy, a country in so many ways so favored, what will happen in degraded Russia if a premature infusion of democratic ideas rouse the people to rebellion? He answers the question in the following terms:

"The promoters of a spurious democracy, who have always railed against insincerity and pretense, are planting beak and talons in the vitals of the vast Russian people, more primitive and ignorant even than the Italians, and in the end Russia will have an autocracy more dangerous and more solid than ever, because it will be based on a broader foundation, favored by a larger number of adherents, and craftily administered with the assistance of those most potent, most misleading instruments, the great newspapers of the day, and the parliamentary form of government."

He concludes by quoting certain maxims of Mazzini and others which have not been realized under the new *régime*, because they had not been taken to heart before the revolution of half a century ago. Let Russia of to-day take heed to these maxims of the Italian revolutionists:

"Italy is re-created; it remains to re-create the Italians."
"We have now a world to create, a world of true men."
"Italy is a body which has not yet found its soul."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PLANNING THE NEW RUSSIAN CABINET.

IT is announced in semiofficial St. Petersburg newspapers like the *Viedomosti* and the *Novoye Vremya* that the Government has decided, in principle, to create a cabinet of ministers, with a Chancellor or Premier at its head, and it is said to be "understood" that Mr. Witte, in recognition of his services as peace envoy, will be given the position of Premier.

This reform has been advocated for some time in the interest of ministerial unity and responsibility. A. C. Suvorin, the editor and publicist, has written a good deal about the confusion, cross-purposes, and discord characteristic of the present status of the ministry. It is supposed to form a sort of organic whole, yet, as a matter of fact, each minister consults his own assumed interests and ambitions, and does not hesitate to scheme against and undermine his fellows. There is no common action, no cooperation, or even understanding among them. In view of the "douma" shortly to be elected and convened, Mr. Suvorin thinks that the creation of a real cabinet has become doubly necessary. He speaks of it as the next step, the logical corollary of the popular assembly. He writes in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"What is to be the rôle of the ministers between the popular assembly on the one hand, and the autocratic power on the other? Under our law, the ministers are an organ of the Government whose power is duly regulated. This power can not be properly identified with the autocracy. . . . The supreme power is juridically free in its decisions, but it does not 'take sides' and is not concerned either to defend the ministers against the douma or the douma against the ministers. By its very constitution it is concerned solely and simply to secure a just and orderly execution of

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its will by its advisers and executive agents. . . . If the ministers were to represent the autocracy directly and intimately, then any censure of a minister would be, at the same time, a judgment upon the will and purposes of the autocracy."

On the other hand, if the ministers should appear before the douma as individual heads of departments, without cohesion and solidarity among themselves, their influence would be *nil*. Under

THE SHAH TO NICHOLAS II—"Pardon me, but I should like to acquire your method of governing your people." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

such conditions the political life of the empire would be abnormal, and the popular assembly might acquire too much power.

Prince Mestchersky, in his *Graydanin*, a conservative but rather independent organ, also advocates the creation of a real cabinet. He uses the same arguments as Mr. Suvorin, and insists that in the interest of the Government itself, of balance and stability, such an institution should be called into existence. He adds:

"Hitherto this great need, felt by all Russia, has remained unsatisfied, and the consequences have made our national life more and more unnatural and intolerable with every passing day. In many, in the majority, it has caused irritation and unrest, while in some the condition has encouraged attacks on the fundamental right of the Government to be a government."

The liberal and radical papers (like the temporarily suspended *Novosti* and the *Sin Otechestva*) welcome the proposal, but for wholly different reasons. They do not wish to see the douma weakened and confronted by a strong, compact, organic cabinet, for they think it has too little rather than too much power and scope. They favor a cabinet in the hope that ultimately such an institution will assume the character of the "responsible" ministers of Europe. They regard it as another step toward genuine constitutionalism. It is not proposed to make the Cabinet amenable to the control of the popular assembly. It is to be responsible to the Czar alone, the model being the German imperial ministry, which the Reichstag can not overthrow, and not the English or French ministry, which must resign upon a defeat in Parliament.

All parties and organs are at one with regard to the need of a *régime* of legalism in Russia as against caprice, arbitrary, personal rule and secret influence. Under a cabinet system, it is hoped, intrigue and favoritism would disappear and all questions of legislation and administration would be settled "above board," in the full light of day, after proper discussion of all opinions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S NEW MENACE TO EUROPE.

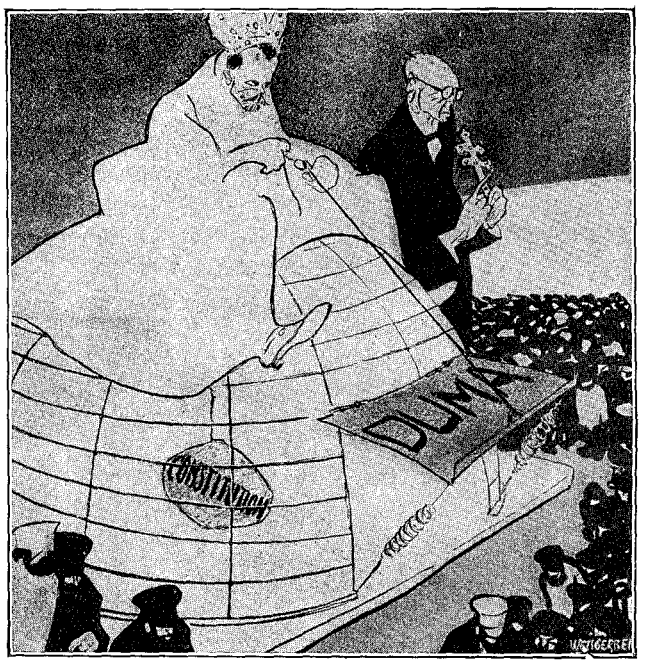
WHILE the British press are full of complacent remarks about the era of peace that the renewed Anglo-Japanese alliance is ushering in, the press of the Continent seem to think that the era may not be so peaceful as the British believe. Russia's designs on China and India may be checked by the alliance, to be sure, but will not the Russian statesmen now begin to evolve designs upon their European neighbors? Will it not mean merely a Russian about-face? The St. Petersburg *Russ* (Liberal) observes that while the alliance is evidently aimed at Russia, it may prove a blessing. It says:

"When once we turn our back on Asia and stand facing toward Europe, our position will be far from onerous or isolated. On the contrary, we shall be one of the decisive factors in Europe. . . . The Anglo-Japanese alliance guarantees us from mad and ruinous Asiatic escapades and . . . may prove for us one of the most useful political compacts of latter times."

The bureaucratic *Novoye Vremya* utters threats against England and France, and hints at a Russo-German alliance. It thinks that the treaty can not result in a guaranty of peace. After declaring that England and Japan have now divided up Asia between themselves, it adds: "History teaches us that never is peace so insecure as at a period when a Power or a combination of Powers has secured an overwhelming predominance. History teaches that the appearance in Asia of two rulers, at whose nod rain or sunshine comes, can not insure peace." It believes that German and French interests are alike threatened by the treaty, and says that "it controls the Chinese policy of the Americans to an extent which that touchy people will not like." The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) contents itself with a fling at outwitted Japan. England is the lion which takes two-thirds of the booty, and lays his claws on the last third, with a threat to all who question his right to it.

In contrast to these Russian papers which think that the new treaty may mean war, the London *Spectator* objects to the treaty because it may bring too much peace! It says:

"The one solid objection that we see to the new treaty with Japan, as it is now described to be, is, we confess, a serious one. It



NICHOLAS II—"My dear Pobiedonostzeff, I hope the mice will be fools enough to take my bait!" —*Jugend* (Munich).

may secure peace in India so certainly and so visibly that our people may once more go to sleep. They have been told so often and by so many trusted persons that the object of creating a good British army is to defend the Indian frontier that, seeing it well defended, or finding it exempt from attack for many years, they may

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cease to believe that a condition of preparation is essential to the safety of the whole empire, and may leave the War Office to muddle along in its old happy-go-lucky way."

In another editorial, which has aroused some comment, *The Spectator* advocates an understanding with Russia, by which the Czar will be given to understand that Great Britain will no longer block his path to Constantinople. To quote:

"If we are wise, we shall strike while the iron is hot, and endeavor to come to an understanding with Russia under which she will frankly abandon her policy of menacing India, while we, on the other hand, shall make it clear to her that we now realize, as Lord Salisbury said, that in supporting Turkey against Russia we 'put our money on the wrong horse.' In our opinion, we should tell the Russians plainly that we have ceased to consider the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire an essential British interest, and that, tho we could not view with indifference the destruction of the independent kindgoms in the Balkan Peninsula, we should not regard the presence of Russia on the Bosporus as injurious to us, nor resent the absorption of those portions of Asia Minor which naturally go with the possession of Constantinople. Russia would, of course, have to make her own terms with France, Austria, Italy, and Germany in regard to Asia Minor and Syria; but we, at any rate, should make it clear to her that we have ceased to look upon Constantinople as a portion of the earth's surface which could not be occupied by Russia without involving war with Britain. . . . Tho what we have written may seem to read somewhat like a scheme for partitioning the Turkish Empire, we by no means suggest that we should invite Russia to enter immediately upon any sensational or adventurous line of action. All that it would be right or wise for us to do would be to point out to her that she need no longer regard us as the Power which holds her in check on the south and stands in the way of Russian aspirations in respect of Constantinople. We must give her assurances that the Sultan is no longer our ally, and that, provided France, Austria, and Italy receive proper consideration, and the integrity of the existing Balkan States is respected, we shall make no objections to the secular aspirations of Russia in regard to Turkey being fulfilled."

The French publicists look on the Anglo-Japanese treaty with mingled admiration and self-satisfaction. The verdict of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) is:

"It would be difficult to make a more complete alliance. England and Japan seem to have awakened to the consciousness of two facts—namely, that the one possesses the most powerful fleet in the world, and the other the strongest army in Asia. The union of these two military elements would constitute the most formidable power that could be brought into action in the Far East and India, and it is hard to see how it could be faced. However, no one seems at present to be in the least inclined to take this step."

The *Temps* (Paris) attaches great importance to the considerable and significant changes in England's attitude indicated by this as contrasted with the 1902 treaty, and asks:

"Against what nation is this new agreement directed? Evidently against whatever Powers may attempt to hinder Japan in any way from colonizing the Chinese Empire, or may desire to diminish the advantages which England would derive from this colonization, or may form designs of unlimited dominion in the Far East."

The *Temps* hopes that the Anglo-French *entente* may guarantee France benefits equal to those she would have been assured of in the case of the victory of her ally the Czar. By the prospect of this treaty the *Minerva* (Rome) declares that "it is not absurd to suppose the Mikado was decidedly influenced in surrendering the claim to an indemnity."

The treaty gives the death-blow to Russia's aspirations in the Far East, according to the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, which declares:

"The treaty makes impossible either a revival of Russia's East-Asiatic policy, or the prosecution of Russian designs on India. As long as the treaty stands Russia must confine her activities to Europe. This move of England kills two birds with one stone, as it guarantees her own sphere of influence in China, and confines her relations with Russia to a European limitation."

The *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) also points out the advantages of the treaty to Japan and all Eastern Asia, and says that its proclamation was the signal for the first signs of reaction at Tokyo from the disappointment felt over the result of the Portsmouth Conference. As Russia is now precluded from a sphere of activity in the East, this treaty, says *Germania* (Berlin), "secures England a free hand in Europe, where she can act as she likes without worrying about India." The effects of the treaty may, however, prove wide-reaching. Russia's compulsory resumption of her place in Europe is not welcome and may threaten Germany. To quote:

"There has been some talk of an Anglo-Russian alliance against Germany. But many difficulties would result from this. In the first place Russia, whose activities in the Far East have been a great relief to Europe, would again be restored to activity as a first-class European Power. France, on the other hand, sees a prospect of forming an alliance with England against Germany for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine."

The writer adds that France hopes also that her "English friend will now watch over French East-Asiatic possessions," and concludes with a tribute to English statesmanship and a covert hit at von Bülow, as follows:

"Whatever may be the further consequences of the Portsmouth Peace and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, it must be admitted that English statesmen have shown themselves masters in their art, and have safeguarded the interests of their country with brilliant success. To what other statesmen can the same tribute be paid?"

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which is looked upon in the German capital as to some extent what *The Times* is in London, speaks favorably of the treaty as likely to result in a recognition of Germany's East-Asiatic territories, tho it probably will not strengthen the tie between France and Russia. Speaking of the London *Times* and its prediction of a world peace, in connection with this compact, the writer adds:

"The declaration of an English newspaper that this amplified treaty is to be taken as a guaranty of universal peace may be accepted without controversy. While its main point is directed against Russia, it will only come into effect should Russia disturb the *status quo*. It is evident that for a long time Russia will have neither the power nor the inclination to do so. On the other hand, it is evident that this treaty will form an obstacle in the way of a Russo-Japanese *entente*, and the idea that these two Powers would on the conclusion of peace be more closely united may now be abandoned. More than a commercial treaty they must not be expected to make. Nor can it be anticipated in France that the enlarged Anglo-Japanese Treaty will improve the understanding between the ally of France and France's new English friend. The compact between England and Japan in 1902 was followed two months later by the protocol with regard to East Asia. Will the proclamation of the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty be followed by a new Franco-Russian memorandum? It is scarcely possible. The Anglo-French *entente* has been arranged in the mean time, and has shown rapid development. Russia then must herself pull her chestnuts out of the fire.

"One result the treaty will certainly have, namely, that of insuring the recognition of Germany's occupation of Kiau-Chau. This we look upon as self-evident."

The new treaty, according to its preamble, aims at "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions." Its principal article provides that: "Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any Power or Powers involved in such war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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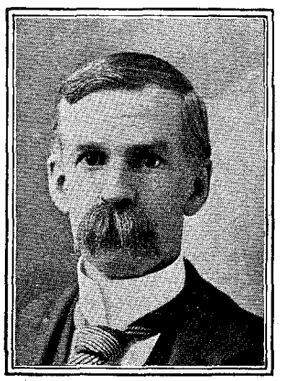
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE ST. LAWRENCE—ITS STORY AND ITS CHARM.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER: Historical, Legendary, Picturesque. By George Waldo Browne. 8vo, 365 pp. Illustrated. Price, $3.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NO attempt has been made hitherto to collect and embody in one volume a complete and comprehensive narrative of this great waterway. Sir J. M. Le Moine, of Quebec, who has done so much to give the St. Lawrence a place in the literature of Canada, has said of the noble river, "It flows for a thousand miles between two great nations, yet neglected by both, though neither would be so great without it; the noblest, purest, most enchanting river on all God's beautiful earth has never yet had a respectable history, nor scarcely more than a respectable artist to delineate its beauties." Hence, Mr. Browne's goodly volume hath its own excuse for being; and it is a choice company of readers who will hail its appearance with cordial greetings.



GEORGE WALDO BROWNE.

Here stands the ancient stronghold of New France, the Gibraltar of America—Quebec; and here is more history wrapped in the silence of gray battlements, more romance buried under antique walls, more mystery veiled by the atmosphere of departed centuries, than is to be found elsewhere in all the Western world.

When that bold Breton fisherman, Jacques Cartier (1534–1536), on his second voyage, entered the strait of Belle Isle on the Labrador coast, he sought safety in a little harbor to which he gave the name of St. Laurens; and that was the first appearance of the name which was later to be applied to both gulf and river.

"What river is this?" Cartier asked of his native pilots whom he had captured and held, the year before. "A river without an end," said the red man, solemnly.

Presently we are invited to view, at close range, that class of earlier immigrants to Canada which had the most to do with its acclaim, and the least to do with its good. These were the *Coureurs de bois*, the woodrunners, rovers of the wilderness—the fur-trade being their ready excuse for restless and reckless excursions. In the course of his career, the *coureur de bois* went wandering over all the great Northwest. "Without him New France must have remained a dream in the troubled sleep of the French; with him it became a nightmare."

And with him we must reckon the *voyageur*—a half-breed perhaps, a roving, care-free follower of the wilderness; skilful in the handling of his birchen skiff, and found wherever its sharp prow could penetrate—moved by that restless energy for conquest, and that passionate longing for loneliness, which pervaded the earlier enterprises of New France. "In Champlain we find a happy combination of the missionary and the *voyageur*, with a leavening of home-love." Frequently the *voyageurs* were of pure Iroquois or Huron blood; more often they showed a mixture of white and red parentage, as in the dark features of some Norman, whose skin derived a deeper bronze from his Indian mother. Wherever the *voyageurs* went, their track was marked by wooden crosses, where some hapless comrade had at last found his resting-place.

Across this stage, so picturesquely set, our author marshals an immortal array of adventurers, explorers, warriors—Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Frontenac, Montcalm and Wolfe.

The *habitants*, the small farmers, are commended to the interest and the liking of the reader, in happy sketches, at once sympathetic and picturesque. Descendants of the original French, they are found an industrious and provident, but not an energetic or progressive, people; over all of them an air of contentment, which is antagonistic to the improvement and the determined advance of the American farmer; "the old way" lingers in the path of progress. If the crops grow fairly well, if they get raw material enough, to provide the plain cloth to clothe them, they enjoy a sort of idyllic happiness. This easy-going peasant proceeds with deliberation, worrying little, fretting little, and so becomes master of himself—plain, comfortable, virtuous, courteous.

They are Catholics; the grain does not grow without the touch of holy water; from the harvest, it is brought to the altar; the leaven rises under the invocation of divine aid; the loaf is not cut until the devout *habitant* has made the sign of the cross upon it; for it is the epitome of his life. So we find the sturdy *habitant* of to-day—an almost identical reproduction of his ancestor, who came to New France from old Normandy, in the time of Champlain and Frontenac.

To-day the St. Lawrence is one of the greatest maritime highways of the world, and her commerce extends to the most distant parts. Montreal alone has a shipping trade of three and a half millions of tons annually, and fifteen transatlantic steamship lines. The earlier feelings of racial dislike have softened, and out of the union with the Anglo-Saxon is built up a strong and virile nation.

MAKING THE MIND REPAIR ITS OWN MISCHIEF.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS. By Dr. Paul Dubois. Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D. Pages v + 466. Price $3.00. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1905.

THIS English version of "Les Psychoneuroses" will be welcomed by progressive physicians and by the ever-increasing number of lay readers who are interested in the relations of the mind to the body. Altho it is primarily concerned with the influence of thoughts and feelings in causing and curing certain diseases, its general principles may well apply to the work every man must assume, of keeping his mind and body comfortable and efficient. Altho it is addressed to the medical profession, it may well be read by all who are led by interest or forced by everyday occurrences to consider the problems offered by "mind-cures" of all sorts and descriptions.

The general doctrine of the book is that purely mental conditions—ideas, beliefs, fears, and the like—not only may influence the activities of the body in health and disease, but are in fact the common cause of the ill-health of the high-strung, irritably weak, self-centered people whom modern medicine calls neurasthenic and hysterical. The complement of this doctrine is Professor Dubois's fundamental axiom that what the mind causes only the mind can cure. His method of cure is to banish the injurious mental states by inattention to them or by the logical conviction that they are foolish and harmful and to arouse perfect faith in the certainty of cure.

Some of Dr. Dubois's maxims seem like those of Christian Science or of the less exploited "mind-cures" and "faith-cures." They agree in telling the patient, "your body is perfectly capable of health; it is your ideas that need attention; you have only to put yourself in harmony with reality." There are, however, two essential differences. Dr. Dubois would so treat only nervous disorders, leaving to physical treatment cases of organic lesions; he would insist that the patient was capable of health not as a result of a muddled cosmological theory, but after a clear statement of scientific facts and an exhortation to the patient to summon his good sense, his reasoning power, and his higher ideals.

Dr. Dubois reminds one also of the Nancy school in some of his general arguments and principles, and many readers will think of his book as a new exposition of the uses of suggestion in medical practice. But here again there are two important differences. Dubois administers his mental treatment to patients in the waking state, not during hypnosis; and his treatment is by persuasion, not by suggestion. He would have the mind cure the defects it has caused, not through some mysterious action of subconscious mental life, nor by skilfully huddling opposing ideas out of sight, but by frank insight into facts and rational decision, by "persuasion which honestly appeals to the reason of the subject."

This latter feature of his theory and practice is his most original contribution to experimental medicine and a chief claim on the attention of the lay reader. It would seem natural that any permanent effect on human nature could be best made by acting on human nature in its normal states. Surely if other things are equal it is wiser to cure and to be cured by facts and common sense than by being hypnotized and crammed with bare suggestions, or by being stupefied by unintelligible verbiage or by being deluded by baths, electricity, or drugs. Even if, as the advocates of suggestive therapeutics may claim, the actual effect of Dr. Dubois's treatment by conversations on psychology, morals, and common sense consists in its suggestions of health, he could still retort that it is better to suggest health by a logical argument than by clever insinuation or by exciting faith in some new "ism."

In defending his doctrine that the mind alone can cure the great majority of nervous and hysterical disorders, Dr. Dubois naturally attacks the common medical practice of seeking a local disturbance and prescribing drugs or even surgical interference. He points out the danger of suggesting diseases to the less well-balanced patients, and gives abundant evidence to justify belief in the folly of overmedication. "The true physician does more good by his words than by his prescriptions." "I dare to state that ninety per cent. of dyspeptics . . . should have nothing to do with restricted diet and stomachic medication." Medicines are "many, but not of much use." His criticisms, tho vigorous, are made with the utmost good nature, and will arouse little opposition from those physicians who possess both scientific temperament and a sense of humor.

The charm of Dr. Dubois's style is preserved in spite of the difficulties and occasional errors of translation. The entire absence of pedantry, the constant good nature and wit, a marked dramatic and rhetorical instinct and honest zeal make his book one of the most readable in medical or psychological literature. By its frankness, balance, and sincerity

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it has an almost personal magnetism. As Professor Déjerine says, quoting Montaigne, "Here is a book of good faith." Every thoughtful student of human nature will enjoy reading it.

The medical press are giving Dr. Dubois's work a hospitable reception. It is "of inestimable value" to "all engaged in medical pursuits," says *The Medical Recorder* (Chicago); and *The Southern Practitioner* (Nashville) says the work is "ably and satisfactorily" done. *The Pennsylvania Medical Journal* (Athens, Pa.) believes that "one can not resist the conviction of its great value;" and *The Medical World* (Philadelphia) remarks that "the attitude of the author is so optimistic, yet withal so sane, that any one who accepts his well-nigh axiomatic premises can hardly fail to be convinced of his conclusions." No unfavorable reviews, so far as we have seen, have appeared.

NEW LIGHT ON MIRABEAU.

MIRABEAU AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Charles F. Warwick. Cloth, 483 pp. Price, $2.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

MR. WARWICK writes that he began this book with the intention of tracing the causes of the French Revolution, and grouping its principal events about the figures of Mirabeau, Danton, and Robespierre, as "the men who were the manifestation of the Revolution in its three distinctive periods," but that he subsequently decided to prepare instead biographical studies of these political chieftains. In the present volume more than one hundred pages elapse before Mirabeau is approached, and nearly fifty more before the study of the great Frenchman begins in earnest. Unfortunately, too, while Mr. Warwick has obviously devoted much time and thought to the collection of material bearing on his subject, he has been at small pains to effect a logical and orderly presentation. Carried away, perhaps, by enthusiasm, he has burdened his pages with repetitions and prolixity, and has paid all too little attention to topical and chronological unity. Nor is his tone always that of the impartial historian or the discriminating biographer. The result, in short, is a singularly uneven production.

CHARLES F. WARWICK.

It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss it as of slight worth. It has some very positive merits. The task of exploring the voluminous literature treating of the French Revolution is no light one, and Mr. Warwick must be credited with having considerably facilitated the exploration in respect to the period he reviews. Assembling a great variety of data helpful to the student of this crisis in world history, his contribution is also rich in luminous quotations from authoritative sources.

In regard to Mirabeau himself, the quest for information has been pressed far afield, and if some of the detail presented could be spared, the greater part is welcome as assisting to a better understanding of this cryptic character, and of the forces which contributed to make this member of the house of Riquetti, after an unprofitable and unpromising youth, the first personage in France. From cradle to grave, his career is closely scrutinized, advantage being fully taken of the results of latter-day research.

ITALY IN A NUTSHELL.

ITALY. By Prof. W. Deecke. Translated by H. A. Nesbitt. Price, $5.00. The Macmillan Company.

MR. NESBITT'S translation of Professor Deecke's "Italy" makes available to English-speaking readers the most satisfactory "popular" account of the peninsula that has as yet been produced. Encyclopædiac in character, breathing scholarship and erudition from beginning to end, it conveys a wealth of information in language readily apprehensible. Its scope is indeed far-reaching, embracing an examination, on the one hand, of the history, institutions (religious, educational, political, military, industrial and social) of Italy, its art, language, and science, and the characteristics of its people; and, on the other hand, of its extent, contour, boundaries, geological formation, climate, hydrography, topography, flora and fauna. In essaying this examination Professor Deecke manifestly undertook a formidable task, the difficulties of which were not lessened by his determination to compress the results of his researches into small compass. Happily, he was well qualified to carry his conception to a successful execution, and as a consequence we have, in this volume of less than five hundred pages, a vivid exposition of the natural beauties of the country, a faithful account of the salient features of nearly every district and town of any importance, a brief political history, a description of the heterogeneous population, an outline of the evolution of Italian art, informative glimpses of town and country life, and, finally an attempt to indicate the political, commercial, and industrial status of the nation.

It is in this last phase that the most serious grounds for criticism are to be found, tempering the heartiness of the greeting that must be extended by Professor Deecke's new audience. The fundamental questions in regard to modern Italy are the degree of actual unity which it enjoys as a result of the attainment of political unity, and the manner in which it has availed itself of the forces created by the successful movement for unification. Accepting the writer's answer to these questions—that the differences between the several provinces are still sharply marked, that the country must be regarded as in a period of transition, but that undeniable progress is being made and this despite the handicap of an enormous burden of taxation—it nevertheless becomes apparent from the statistics upon which he bases his conclusions that he is not affording an exact portrayal of present-day conditions. This defect is due to the difference in time between the completion of his investigations and the appearance of this translation. The tables do not embody figures of later date than seven years ago, sometimes not of later date than twelve years ago, while the references to and descriptions of social and industrial conditions, methods, etc., are similarly limited. So far as this portion of the work is concerned, therefore, it is of value chiefly for purposes of comparison.

When we turn to subjects wherein the element of time does not enter so immediately we find reason for little save praise. Obviously out of the question to expect exhaustiveness of treatment where so many themes are to be considered in such a small space, it is pleasing to discover that superficiality is conspicuously absent. The work is really a *multum in parvo*, in the best meaning of the term. Of especial interest is the elucidation of the characteristics and traits of the inhabitants of the different provinces, leading through curious bypaths to a clearer appreciation of the nature of those who are coming to our shores in annually increasing numbers. The fallacy of viewing the Italian as a fixed type and making broad generalizations therefrom is here strikingly exhibited. Professor Deecke, it should be noted, is himself not averse to generalization, but as a rule his abstractions are carefully guarded. As a rule, also, his treatment is purely objective, a prime desideratum in a work of this type.

The New York *Evening Post* considers Professor Deecke's book "a careful and intelligent piece of work," "generally accurate," and the Chicago *Tribune* believes that "there is no other book which presents so complete and accurate a survey of Italian geography, commerce, manufactures, government, and other topics connected with Italy, the land and the nation." The Chicago *Dial*, on the other hand, thinks its information untrustworthy. The book is dull, it explains, and full of errors. "Even so simple a matter as the topography of Rome contains blunders obvious to the most casual visitor," and the work "is not to be regarded as an authority."

ZANGWILLIAN BYPLAY.

THE CELIBATES CLUB. By I. Zangwill. Cloth, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE turns of humor in the latest volume of Mr. Israel Zangwill are not side-splitting. Every sentence aims at its own unobvious finish, which the reader does not see in advance. The result is something of an intellectual exercise. The club apartments were within easy walking distance of the Albambra and the Empire Music Halls, "at least during the early part of the evening." The club-rooms communicated with each other "by rather loud remarks." The first was the smoking-room; but "the members always smoked in the other and smaller room." In the front room, where the waiters were obliged to congregate not to be in the way of the bar, were hung texts: "There is nothing half so sweet in life as the awakening from Love's young dream." "Marriage is egotism on a sociable; bachelorhood altruism on a bicycle." "Love is the only excuse for marriage, and it is not an excuse that will wash or wear well." "Good conduct may lessen the term of other life sentences, but bad conduct is the only curtailer of marriage." "Marriages are made in heaven; but this brand is not exported." "Genius should only marry genius, and no woman is a genius." "Marriage is as fatal to the higher life as the higher life is fatal to marriage."

Having had his fun in this wise, the story goes on in the same manner, and it must be said that the author's humor is not all British any more than that of George Bernard Shaw.

"Quite laughable, almost uproariously so," is the verdict of the Washington *Post* on this humorous effort of Mr. Zangwill's, and the New York *Times* thinks "it is clever—only too clever, witty, lively, cynical, even sentimental." *The Sun*, however, finds the humor "seldom amusing," and *The Herald* thinks "the book would be funnier if Mr. Zangwill had not tried to make it too funny." *The Outlook* reviewer confesses himself "puzzled and wearied" by a whimsicality "too elaborate and often forced.' The Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks rather equivocally: "There is nothing just like it."

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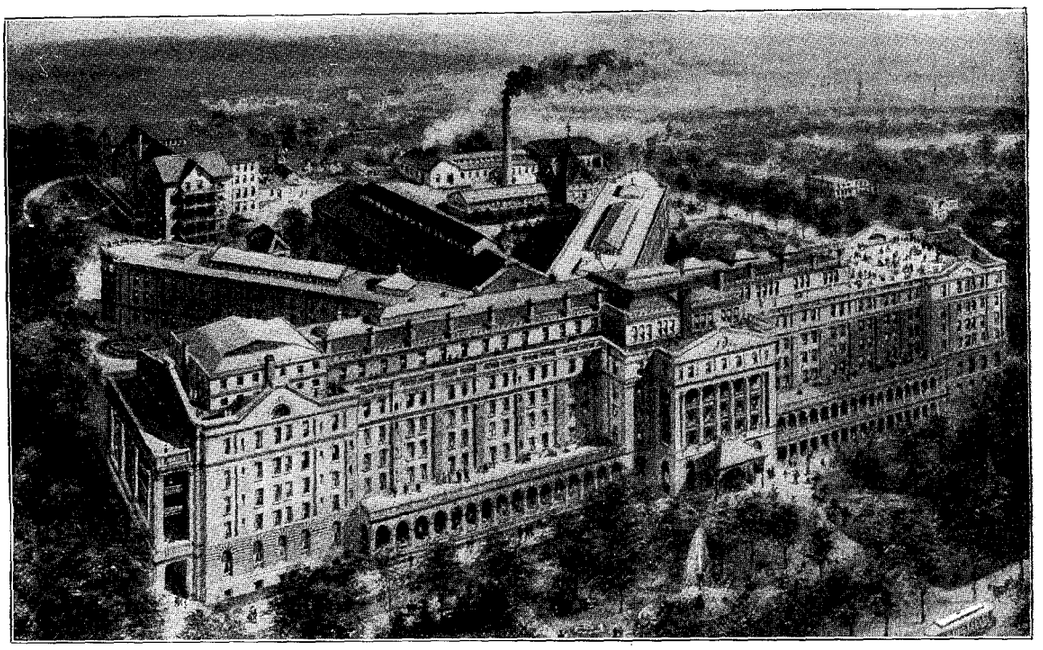

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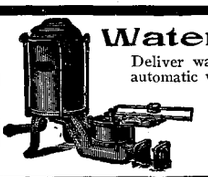

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Amid ferns and mosses brown,
From the little mountain-town,
Through the driving rain they bore him,
Kearsarge frowning down:

Onward bore him, wrapped from sight
Under palms and blossoms white—
While the grieving hearts of thousands
Followed through the night—

To that grave, love sanctified,
Where, in the full summer-tide,
Low they laid him, who had cherished
Sympathies world-wide.

Honored grave! Yet Azrael's dart
Only slays the mortal part,
And they die not who have written
On the human heart.

Sad Roumania, far Peking,
East with West, his praise to sing
Who deemed justice more than power,
Hither tribute bring;

And the mother-land who bore
She whom most he labored for,
Bows her head in sorrow, knowing
He returns no more.

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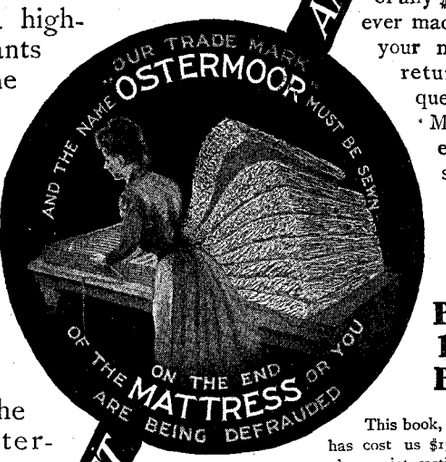

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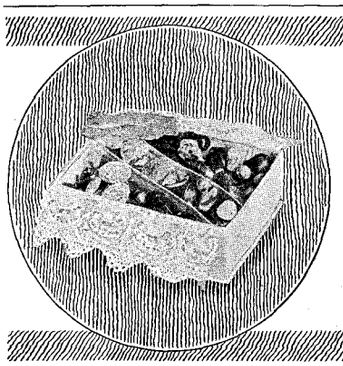

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—*From the October Reader.*

Let Us Take Leave of Haste.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Let us take leave of haste awhile,
And loiter well content
With little pleasure to beguile,
And small habiliment—

Just a wide sweep of rain-washed sky,
A flower, a bird-note sweet:
Some easy trappings worn awry;
Loose latchets for our feet;

A wheaten loaf within our scrip;
For drink the hillside spring,
And for true heart-companionship
The love of loitering.

We want so much and yet we need
So very slight a store,
But in the age's grip of greed
We hurry more and more.

The woodland weaves its gold-green net;
The warm wind lazes by;
Can we forego? can we forget?
Come, comrade, let us try!

—*From The Outlook.*

The Song.

BY FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

In her castle by the sea
Dwelt the daughter of the king;
Sweet and beautiful was she
As a morn in Spring.

Lovers had she, young and old,
Princes foolish, princes wise,
Lured by all the love untold
In her tender eyes.

By her window in the tower
Once she sat and listened long—
Fairer she than any flower
That inspires a song!

Far below her, in his boat,
Sang the poet, and her name
Soaring in a silver note
Through the window came.

Just a simple lyric, yet
Fashioned with such perfect art
Nevermore could she forget
How it thrilled her heart.

She will never wed a prince,
Tho the king's own choice he were;
Life holds something dearer since
Love's self sang to her.

—*From the October Ainslee's.*

River Song.

BY H. H. BASHFORD.

O, Thames, beneath the Hartslock Wood
Goes clad in silks, serenely,
A maiden in a tranquil mood,
That through a world scarce understood,
Moves innocent and queenly.

'Twas there, a hundred miles away,
We dreamed of toil and treasure;
'Twas there among the reeds we lay,
Our mood the river's, and the day
Scarce long enough for pleasure.

The sun lay bright on Streatley Hill,
The glad winds thronged to meet us,
'Twas there we watched the white sails fill,
That came like dreams, so frail and still,
Far down the stream to greet us,

Where deep among the shadows curled
We told our secret story,
And sped our navies round the world,
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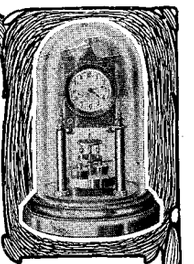

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And I should go to London town,
But short would be the waiting,
And soon we'd meet on Hartslock Down,
And soft should be your wedding-gown
And prosperous your mating.

Ah! Thames has changed since then, I fear,
And fancy's path was shrouded,
And strange it is a stream so clear
Should surge beside a London pier
So turbulent and clouded;

Such giant children at her breast,
So laboring and laden,
That once our tiny shallop pressed
Where winding under Hartslock crest
We loved her as a maiden.

Oh! dreaming's idle work, they say;
And youth's for toil and laughter;
And yet it was the river's way
To dream such tender dreams to-day,
And bear so well hereafter.

So Wapping Stairs for seaward airs,
For strife of tug and tender,
For moiling crowds and singing shrouds,
And all the tideway's splendor,
For barges bumping down to port,
And siren hooters screaming:
Oh! Wapping Stairs for life's high cares,
And Hartslock Wood for dreaming.

—*From the London Spectator.*

A Woman.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

The great Love that was not for her
Passed on, nor paused to see
The wistful eyes, the hands' vague stir,
The mouth's mute misery.

The little Love she recked not of
Crept closer bit by bit,
Until for very lack of love
She smiled and welcomed it.

Not hers to choose, to weigh and part
The greater from the less;
She only strove to fill a heart
That ached with emptiness.

—*From the October Smart Set.*

A Connemara Valley.

BY E. L.

Sick little valley, meted out for sadness,
Bent thorns which rarely above your brown floods rise,
Brimming full your streams are, brimming full, yet holding
Little joyous commerce with the sun and skies.

Sadly in the night-time the moon, besieged by shadows,
Over your bare boglands holds her pallid court;
Scarce an evening flower lighting for her pleasure,
Scarce a silvery ripple dancing for her sport.

Yet, O little valley, little bog-filled valley,
I who linger near you sigh and sigh to part,
In your bareness finding, in your sadness seeing,
Something strangely tender, strangely near my heart.

Turning with reluctance, often I look backwards,
Seeing, feeling, counting what hath been before,
Finding in your bareness, seeing in your sadness,
That which, having left you, find I nevermore.

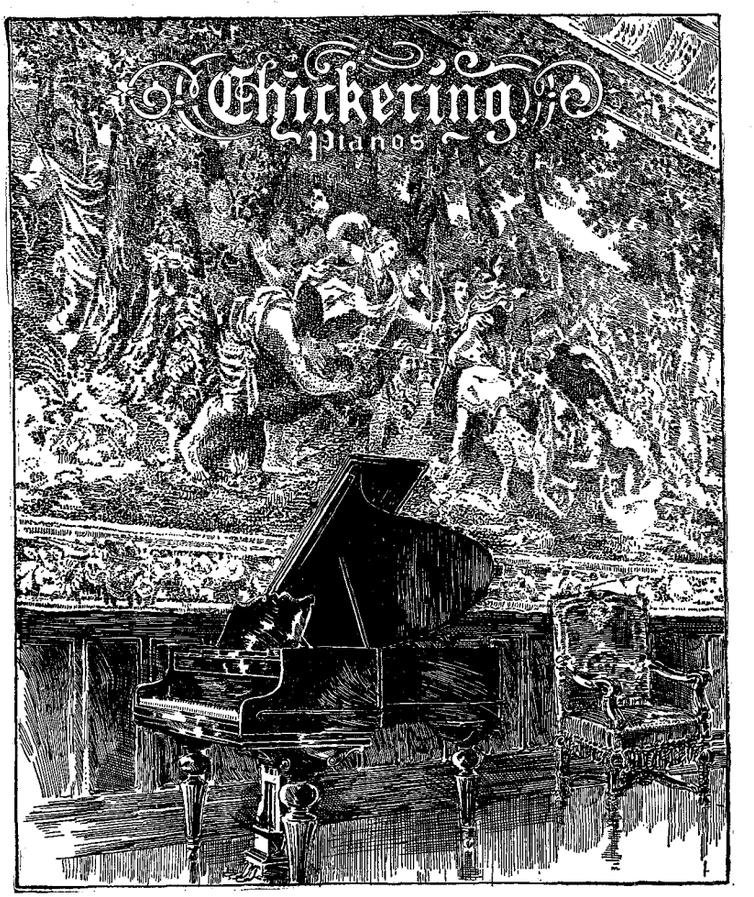
—*From the London Outlook.*

Longing.

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

The lilacs blossom at the door,
The early rose
Whispers a promise to her buds,
And they unclose.

There is a perfume everywhere,
A breath of song.
A sense of some divine return
For waiting long.



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Who knows but some imprisoned joy
From bondage breaks—
Some exiled and enchanted hope
From dreams awakes?

Who knows but you are coming back
To comfort me
For all the languor and the pain,
Persephone?

O come! For one brief spring return,
Love's tryst to keep;
Then let me share the Stygian fruit,
The wintry sleep!

—*From her recent volume of Poems.*

The Fisherman.

BY EDEN PHILLPOTT.

I

He was a lad of high degree;
She was a farmer's daughter.
He came to fish the silver ley;
Or did he come to court her?
"Oh, angle where you will," quoth she;
"The little trout may swim to thee;
But never think that you'll catch me."

II

Yet where was that fair maiden born
But felt her heart beat higher
To see a lordling look forlorn
And beg to come anigh her?
"Stray nearer if you must," quoth she,
"Since 'tis an act of charity;
But never try to speak to me."

III

The woodland ways are sweet and green
Under the summer weather,
And through the dingle, through the dene,
Go boy and girl together.
"You held my hand, because," quoth she,
"The stepping-stones were slippery;
But now I'm over, let it be."

IV

A heart that burns, a breast that sighs,
Red lips with promise laden;
A pleading voice and bright-brown eyes—
Alas, my pretty maiden!
"Can such a king of men," quoth she,
"Look down to wed a girl like me?
Then will I trust my soul to thee!"

V

She sits amid the yellow sheaves,
That little farmer's daughter,
Or counts the scarlet cherry leaves
Fall on the shining water.
"Red leaves and river deep," quoth she,
"Come hide my tear-worn heart, for he
Hath broken and forgotten me."

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

The Oracle.

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

I lay upon the summer grass,
A gold-haired sunny child came by,
And looked at me as loath to pass,
With questions in her lingering eye.

She stopped and wavered; then drew near;
(Ah, the pale gold around her head!)
And o'er my shoulder stooped to peer.—
"Why do you read?" she said.

"I read a poet of old time
Who sang through all his living hours
Beauty of earth—the streams, the flowers,
The stars, more lovely than his rime.

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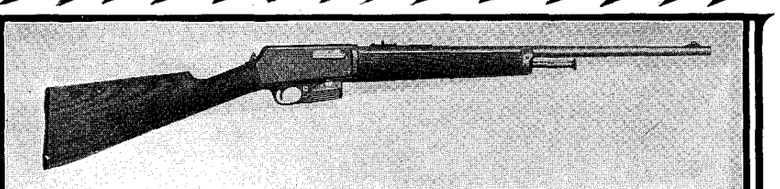

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"And now I read him since men go
Forgetful of these sweetest things;
Since he and I love brooks that flow,
And dawns, and bees, and flash of wings."

She stared at me with laughing look,
Then clasped her hands upon my knees.—
"How strange to read them in a book!
I could have told you all of these!"

—*From September Harper's.*

Queen Edaine.

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS.

FIRST MUSICIAN.

"Why is it," Queen Edaine said,
"If I do but climb the stair
In the tower overhead
When the winds are calling there
Or the gannets calling out
In waste places of the sky,
There's so much to think about
That I cry, that I cry?"

SECOND MUSICIAN.

But her good man answered her:
"Love would be a thing of naught
Had not all his limbs a stir
Born out of immoderate thought,
Were he anything by half,
Were his measures running dry.
Lovers, if they may not laugh,
Have to cry, have to cry."

—*From September McClure's.*

A Song of Street Labor.

BY CAROLINE A. LORD.

They are working, beneath the sun,
In its red-hot blinding glare,
In the dust from the toiling team,
In the noise of the thoroughfare.
See them swing and bend, far down to the end,
With the rhythm of the strokes they bear.

The cords of the sinewy arms
Stand out like the cable's twist;
No blow shall miss and no stroke shall fail
From the grasp of the brawny fist,
As the shoulder swings when the pick-axe rings
And the hand springs firm from the wrist.

Let the feet of the dainty shod
Pass by on the other side,
Where the youth of the slender back and limb
Stands watching—the listless-eyed;
While with sweat and with pain and the long day's strain
These toil—and are satisfied.

—*From October American Illustrated Magazine.*

On the Shore.

BY EDITH WYATT.

Gray the day and airy.
Rain-clouds swing and climb.
Tarry, spirit, tarry:
Tarry, tarry, time.
Light your footsteps fall for me
Walking on the shore.
Cool and still you call to me,
Call me evermore.
Toward the morning, toward the main,
Toward Saint Lawrence Bay,
Toward the daybreak's silver wain
Dips the water's way.
Tree-top, tree-top, in the wind,
Flag-flower, swamp, and brakes,
Rapids fleet as hart and hind,
Linked and dappling lakes,
Dune and mist and rain-touched lea—
Spirit on the shore,
Cool and still you call to me,
Call me evermore.
All the world's my halidome,
At your step divine.
All the earth mine own free home,
Winds and waters mine,
Mine the misty morning,
Sun-cloud, hail, and rime.

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Tarry, spirit, tarry:
Tarry, tarry, time.
Mine to see the poplar quiver
In the ether's sweep;
Mine to hark to lake and river
Buoyed toward the deep.
Mine Arcturus airy
In his starry prime.
Tarry, spirit, tarry:
Tarry, tarry, time.
Mine to walk in glory
Down the night and day,
Walk past breath, past life, past death,
Down creation's way.
Would that through my lesser hours
Full your cry would carry.
Tarry, tarry, time for me:
Tarry, spirit, tarry.
In your voice I'd fain rejoice
Deeply evermore,
Walking through my life divine,
Walking on the shore.

—*From September Scribner's.*

PERSONAL.

Getting Rid of an Inventor.—General Nelson A. Miles, when head of the army, used to be continually besieged by cranks with pneumatic rapid firing guns, dirigible war balloons, and other martial inventions. But the General would weed these cranks out with admirable speed. An inventor, quoted in the New York *Independent*, says:

"I sat in his office with him one day when a servant brought in a card.

"'Oh, send him in,' said General Miles. 'His business won't take more than a minute or two.'

"So in came a wild-eyed, long-haired man, twisting his soft hat nervously in both hands.

"'General,' he said, 'I have here'—and he took out a small parcel—'a bullet-proof army coat. If the Government would adopt this——'

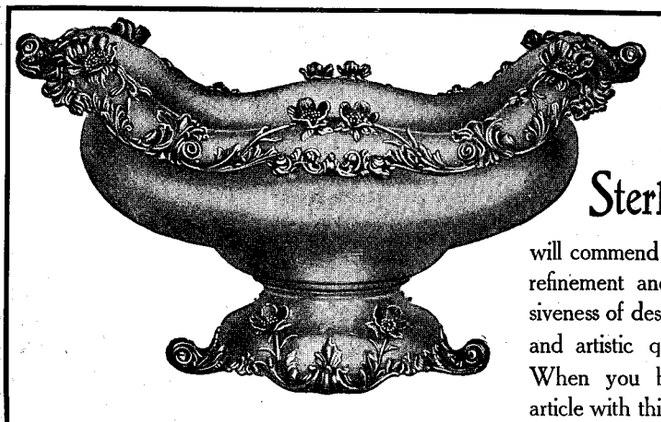
"'Put it on. Put it on,' said General Miles, and he rang the bell. The servant appeared as the inventor was getting into the coat.

"'Jones,' said the General, 'tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load his rifle with ball and cartridge and——'

"'Excuse me, General, I forgot something,' interrupted the inventor, and with a hunted-look he disappeared."

Mr. Roosevelt's Bear Hunt.—We do not often read the story of a bear hunt, or a series of bear hunts, in which the President of the United States is the hero. Such a story appears in *Scribner's Magazine* for this month. It was written by President Roosevelt and the account relates chiefly to his Colorado hunting-trip last spring. The President thus describes his shooting of a bear:

"Opposite us was a high and very rugged mountain-side covered with a growth of piñon—never a very close-growing tree—its precipitous flanks broken by ledges and scored by gullies and ravines. It was hard to follow the scent across such a mountain-side, and the dogs speedily became much scattered. We could hear them plainly, and now and then could see them, looking like ants as they ran up and down hill and along the ledges. Finally we heard some of them barking bayed. The volume of sound increased steadily as the straggling dogs joined those which had first reached the hunted animal. At about this time, to our astonishment, Badge, usually a stanch fighter, rejoined us, followed by one or two other hounds, who seemed to have had enough of the matter. Immediately afterward we saw the bear, half-way up the opposite mountain-side. The hounds were all around him, and occasionally bit at his hind-quarters; but he had evidently no intention of climbing a tree. When we first saw him he was sitting up on a point of rock surrounded by the pack, his black fur showing to fine advantage. Then he moved off, threatening the dogs, and making what in Mississippi is called a walking



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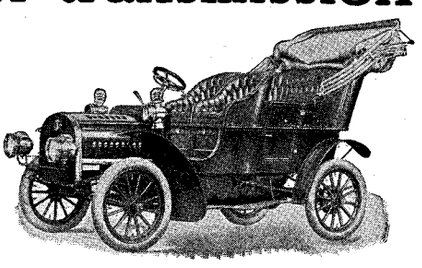

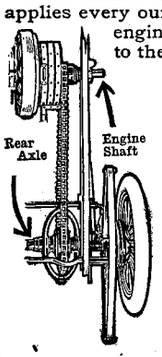

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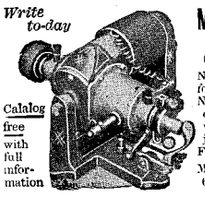

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bay. He was a sullen, powerful beast, and his leisurely gait showed how little he feared the pack and how confident he was in his own burly strength. By this time the dogs had been after him for a couple of hours, and as there was no water on the mountain-side we feared they might be getting exhausted, and rode toward them as rapidly as we could. It was a hard climb up to where they were, and we had to lead the horses. Just as we came in sight of him, across a deep gully which ran down the sheer mountain-side, he broke bay and started off, threatening the foremost of the pack as they dared to approach him. They were all around him, and for a minute I could not fire; then as he passed under a piñon I got a clear view of his great round stern and pulled trigger. The bullet broke both hips, and he rolled down hill, the hounds yelling with excitement as they closed in on him. He could still play havoc with the pack, and there was need to kill him at once. I leaped and slid down my side of the gully as he rolled down his; at the bottom he stopped and raised himself on his forequarters; and with another bullet I broke his back between the shoulders."

Some Choate Stories.—Since the return to this country of Joseph H. Choate many of his witticisms are being repeated in the columns of the press. The Boston *Herald* gives these:

"While in England Mr. Choate told this story at about every banquet where Senator Depew was present. It was of a little girl who asked her mamma:

"'What is this Chauncey Depew that everybody is talking about?'

"'Ah,' said her mother, with a deprecating look, 'you are not old enough to understand these things yet.'

"A well-known clergyman once invoked Mr. Choate's services in the settlement of a much-involved and heavy estate. In due time he received his bill. The client appeared in a few days with a smile of deprecation.

"'I always understood, Mr. Choate,' he objected, 'that you gentlemen of the bar were not in the habit of charging clergymen for your services.'

"'You are much in error,' returned Mr. Choate firmly—'much in error. You look for your reward in the next world, but we lawyers have to get ours in this.'

"An incident in Mr. Choate's early practise was recently related by an old-time lawyer. He was opposed to a hot-tempered attorney by no means his equal in repartee. In the progress of the case Choate's adversary wholly departed from his self-control and threatened physical hurt to his opponent.

"'I can whip six like you,' asserted the lawyer. Choate looked at him with a profound, calm contempt.

"'When I was a boy,' he returned, 'my father owned a bull. He was a wonder to fight. He could whip all the cattle in the neighborhood, and did it. But at that,' concluded the young man, 'he couldn't win a lawsuit.'

"In the trial of a will case, Felix McClusky, a doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was on the stand. McClusky had testified definitely and emphatically to certain facts which, unless controverted, would seriously affect the interests of Mr. Choate's client. On cross-examination, of course, it was Mr. Choate's business so far as possible to discredit the witness by his own assertions. The first question asked was this:

"Is it true, Mr. McClusky, that you have general repute as the modern Baron Munchausen?'

"'You are the second blackguard that has asked me that question in the last week!' shouted McClusky, red of face and neck, and the examination presently closed."

The Kaiser at Close Range.—Fritz Morris, who has seen the Emperor of Germany at close range several times, declares that he is one of the most nervous of mortals. He shifts from one foot to the other, paces two or three steps backward, forward, or sidewise, shakes hands with this one, speaks to that one, returns a salute, always moving, constantly doing, and never for a moment ceasing to give pent-up energy

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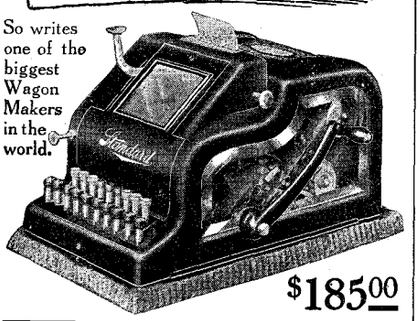

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THAT monthly nightmare, the Trial Balance can be made **easy**—there's no need of its dragging along for a week, delaying business, wasting time. Ninety-nine times out of a 100 the cause is some little mistake in addition which the

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vent in one way or another. Mr. Morris, in *Success*, goes on further to describe the Kaiser:

"He rises early, and is in his office, arranging affairs of State when most of the other sovereigns of the world are still in bed—that is to say, he is customarily at work at 6 o'clock. He finds such early habits absolutely necessary if he is daily to accomplish the task which he sets himself, for, on an average, besides signing innumerable documents, every one of which he reads himself, and holding countless conferences with Ministers and chiefs of departments, it is estimated that he either writes himself or dictates an average of twenty letters a day.

"It has always been a habit of the Kaiser to do what has to be done, and to do it at once. Even on the morning of his marriage he appeared at the barracks at Potsdam at 6 o'clock to give a medal to a sergeant-major. He was then simply Prince William, but to the officers, who were astonished to see him at such a moment, he said, 'I am only doing my duty.' Later, as Emperor, he has said: 'It is not necessary that I live, but it is essential that I work.'

"Once on his way to catch a train, and having an hour to spare, he stopped to chat with the Austrian Ambassador. Suddenly he exclaimed: 'Horrors! I am late. Pray connect your telephone with my castle, that I may bid my wife goodby.'

"They called up the castle, but the Empress was not there. Presently a carriage drove up to the embassy, and out jumped the Empress. She threw her arms around the Emperor's neck, kissed him repeatedly, then turned to the ambassador and said: 'I beg Austria-Hungary's pardon for interrupting State business.'

"He loves to call his children his 'little company,' always takes their photographs with him when he travels, and when he returns he always calls upon them to assemble, and unpacks with his own hands a boxful of presents for them."

When Bishop Potter was Ill.—A new story of Col. Robert J. Ingersoll is told by the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

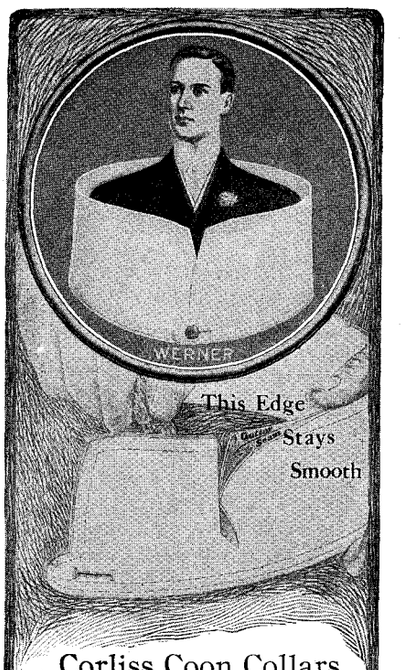
"Bishop Potter once lay sick, so sick that his life was despaired of and even his most intimate friends were denied admittance to his bedside. One day, however, Colonel Ingersoll called. Bishop Potter, learning that Ingersoll was in the house, demanded, despite the protest of his physicians and nurses, that the distinguished agnostic be asked into the sick-room.

"'How is it, Bishop,' said Ingersoll after he had offered his condolences to the invalid, 'that I am so highly favored when your other friends are not allowed to see you?'

"'Well, you see, Colonel,' answered the bishop, weakly, 'I may not recover from this illness, and if I do not I have every assurance of seeing the others in the next world. I realized that if I wished to see you again, I must do it here.'"

Mr. Cleveland's Income.—Since Mr. Cleveland's connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, some journalists have been trying to reckon the amount of the ex-President's income. The story has been going the rounds that he has become comparatively rich as a result of financial operations in association with his friend Mr. E. C. Benedict, the banker. Lately we heard that his income was only $5,000 a year, and now *Harper's Weekly*, in discussing the subject, gives this idea of Mr. Cleveland's wealth:

"The truth is that Mr. Cleveland's income from his investments is between $8,000 and $10,000, to which he adds an average of about $3,000 by writing occasional essays for publication. He might have acquired a larger fortune, doubtless, but for the fact that he would never permit the bankers to buy or sell stocks on margins. Mr. Benedict, however, makes his few investments, and they are generally wise ones. Some years ago Mr. Cleveland had $5,000 to spare, and Mr. Benedict obtained for him the right, which he availed himself of, to subscribe for the stock of a projected trust company. The knowledge that the former



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do not develop "saw edges" because they are made with a "gutter seam." Both inner and outer surface linens are folded in over a heavy interlining. Instead of a sharply folded edge of starched linen next the neck, Corliss Coon Collars have two equally supported, rounded edges to withstand the wear and put off the day of rough edges that chafe the neck.

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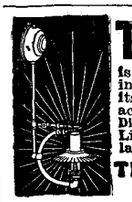

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President was to become one of their shareholders inspired the promoters with a brilliant idea. After consultation they sought Mr. Benedict, and, through him, offered Mr. Cleveland the presidency of the company at a salary of $50,000 a year. It was a legitimate undertaking, backed by reputable men, but Mr. Cleveland somewhat reluctantly declined on the ground that he was unacquainted with the details of the business, and that the condition of his health would not permit of the severe application requisite to effective service. Again he was urged to accept, with the assurance that his duties would be nominal, his mere official connection with the company being considered sufficient recompense for his remuneration. Mr. Cleveland replied simply that that would seem to him too much like selling the use of his name, which, of course, he could not do. That closed the incident."

The French Stanley. — Count Savorgnan de Brazza, who died in West Africa on September 15, will rank as one of the great French explorers and colonial organizers, says the New York *Sun*. In twenty years, according to that paper, he explored the vast region known as the French Kongo, founded and maintained twenty-one stations among the 15,000,000 natives, organized a large part of the territory as a French colony, stopped wars between the tribes, established friendly relations with them, and did all this without shedding blood. But after he returned to France, in 1903, much of his good work was undone by the coercive measures of the French officials in collecting the hut tax from the natives. De Brazza was sent back to the Kongo in April last to report on the situation, and his report was received only a few weeks before his death. An American trader named Steckelmann told a *Sun* reporter an incident he witnessed on the Quilu River that illustrates the character of De Brazza and his way of dealing with the natives.

"Steckelmann said he saw a slender, sad-faced, poorly clad white man emerge from the forest, approach a village and ask for food. He was the Governor of the French Kongo and was off on one of his long tramps. The natives refused to give him food and told him he had better go on his way.

"The explorer said nothing, but ordered his carriers to lay down their loads and to unpack the instruments, with which he set about making observations for position and altitude. The strangest sight the natives ever saw was this white man studying his instruments and figuring away on a bit of paper. They concluded that he was not a person to trifle with and that his sextant was a powerful fetish.

"At length he finished his work, took a tin plate and a large spoon, walked up to a pot where some natives had been cooking their evening meal, helped himself liberally to their meat and vegetables, sat down by a tree and regaled himself with native cookery. He knew just the impression he had made upon the native mind and just what to do.

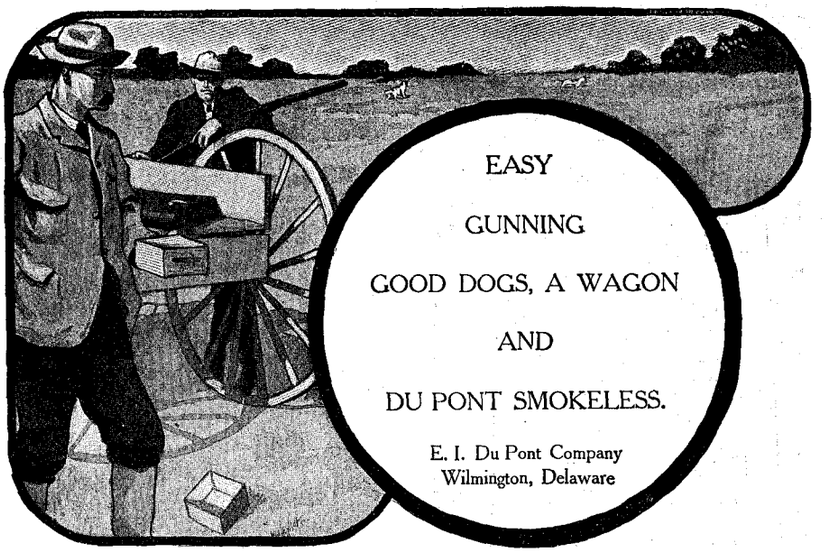
"Then he told the villagers that his men were hungry and must be fed. The natives gave them all they could eat. De Brazza slept in the village that night, and next morning paid the natives well for what they had given him and took his departure."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Gallant Kansan in a Hospital.—A sense of humor and a delicate compliment was that of a Holton boy who was lying in a hospital. The pretty nurse overheard him exclaim: "Oh, my Lord!" Wishing to rebuke him kindly, she came to his bedside and said: "I think that I heard you call upon the name of the Lord. I am one of His daughters. Is there anything I can do for you?" He looked up into her lovely face and with every mark of respect and admiration, remarked: "Yes; ask Him how He would like me for a son-in-law." — *The Holton Recorder*.

Looking for Passes, too.—The late Judge Clark of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire told a story about a French-Canadian whom he naturalized. The Judge, after questioning the Frenchman at some length, ended with the following query:

"Well, I suppose you know this is a free country?"



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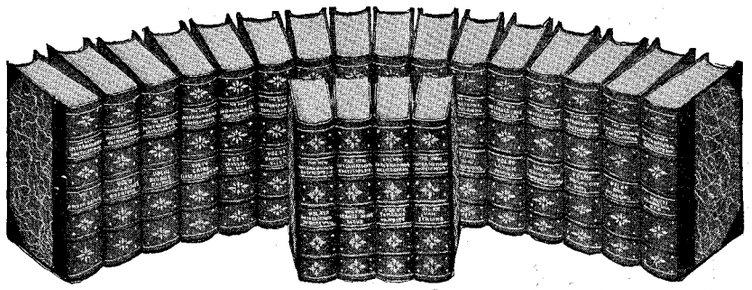

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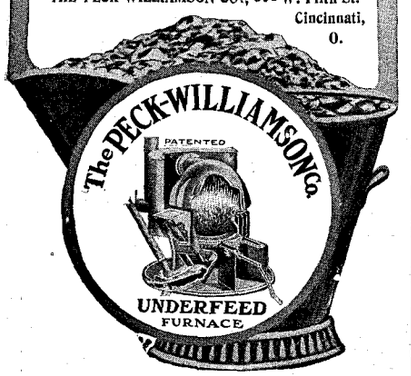

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The reply was prompt: "Naw, this is no free country; me pay my fare from Can-a-daa."—*Boston Herald.*

Not Formally Introduced.—Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggah to take his ahm 'way from 'round yo' wais'," he indignantly commanded.

"Tell him yo'self," said Amanda. "He's a puffect stranger to me."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Customs Inspector. In order to study briefly the Custom-house system as applied to returning travelers let us witness the arrival from abroad of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Ah! how happy I am to be once more where freedom reigns!" said the Secretary as he walked proudly down the gangway plank.

"Wait!"

The speaker was a short-set man with a thick face and a wide voice.

The Secretary paled his cheeks.

"Who are you?"

"I am an American citizen; leave me pass!" exclaimed the Secretary.

"So am I," said the man with a thick face; "and nothing passes me. You have been to Europe, have you not?"

"Do you think I used the 'Kaiser Wilhem the Grocer' to come from Staten Island?" asked the Secretary.

The man laughed, loosely.

"Swear!" he said.

"At you?" inquired the Secretary.

"Swear you are not a smuggler," said the man.

"I ought to kick you for such an insult," said the Secretary.

"Business before pleasure," said the man; "swear that you are not a robber."

The Secretary did so.

"Now that you have sworn I will go through your trunks to see if you are a liar!" said the man.

"Surely you should receive one of my best kicks," said the Secretary.

"Formality first, fun later," said the man, upsetting the largest trunk.

"Aha! what is this?"

"It is a pair of open-work socks," said the Secretary.

"Opened in Europe—yes? Bad business! bad business! I begin to suspect you. What is this?"

"That is my pair of pajamas!" said the Secretary.

"Pajamas?"

"Put them back, please!" said the Secretary. "A man's pajamas are not for the vulgar gaze of the world!"

"Pajamas!" said the man.

"My pajamas!" said the Secretary.

"They look like a Chinaman's Sunday trousers—yes?"

The Secretary looked into the pitiless faces of the multitude which was gazing into his trunk, but they handed him nothing save small bunches of laughter.

"Come!" said the man, "where is the Chink that goes with this wearing apparel? Did you hear over the wireless system about the labor strikes and try to smuggle in some cheap labor?"

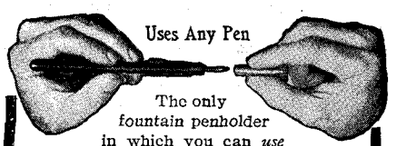
"I assure you that I wear those pajamas myself!" said the Secretary, interrupting a sob in his throat.

"You wear these pajamas? When? why? where?"

"In the secrecy of my boudoir," said the Secretary.

"Aha!" said the man, "so you have some boudoir, too! Bad business! bad business! I have never heard of a Boudoir Trust, therefore we do not make such a thing in this country.

"My suspicions are getting louder," continued the man. "I will have to dig a tunnel through your neckties to see if you have a *café au lait* or a *café chan.*



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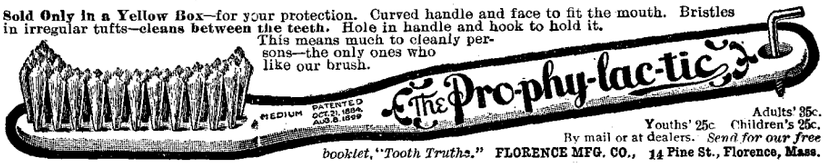

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teuse in the trunk. When a man gets nervous it is always wise to watch him."

Then the man waded into the Secretary's other trunks, two-stepped over his negligee shirts, waltzed through his waistcoats, and did a polka amidst the ruins of his dress-suit.

"What is the verdict?" said the Secretary after the battle was over.

"Not guilty, but you might be," said the man, smiling briefly.—*From The Silly Syclopedia* (Dillingham Company).

An Alternative.—"Poor fellow! His doctor tells him the only thing that will cure him is a course of mud baths, and he can't afford to go to the mud springs."

"But surely he can go into politics and let the mud come to him."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Just Her Luck.—MRS. JACKSON: "Wal, Parson, I knows de Bible says de meek shall inherit de earth; an' I tries to be meek as I kin!"

PARSON POLHEMUS: "Dat's right, sistah! Dat's right."

MRS. JACKSON: "But it'll be jest mah luck, when it comes time fo' me to inherit de earth, dat dare'll be municipal ownership."—*Puck.*

A Full Stop.—A returned traveler who spent half of his holiday in a tour of Ireland brought back a sample of the happy-go-lucky wit of the Irish "jarvey," or driver. In a breakneck race down a hill he suddenly realized that the spirited little Irish mare was running away.

"Pull her up!" he shouted, excitedly.

"Hold tight, your honor," returned the jarvey, easily.

"Pull her up!" again commanded the traveler, making a grab for the reins.

"For your life don't touch the reins," the jarvey answered, without tightening his grip. "Sure, they're as rotten as pears."

The traveler made ready to jump, but the jarvey laid a soothing hand on his shoulder.

"Sit easy," he said, reassuringly. "I'll turn her into the river at the bridge below here. Sure, that'l stop her."—*The Youth's Companion.*

A Tunnel Happening.—After acquiring a considerable amount of money in the United States, a young Manchester man returned home, and decided to give his old father a treat by taking him to London to see the sights. It was a great event for the father, who had never been in a train before, and he commenced the journey with trepidation and many outspoken anticipations of dire events to follow. All went well until the train suddenly dashed into a tunnel. Bang went the old man's fist on his son's nose as he cried, "I told you something would happen, you young villain! I'm struck blind!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Why the Plaster Didn't Stick.—For the first time in his life poor old Daddy O'Alligan felt very ill, and Dr. Squills had sent a porous-plaster to ease the pain in his back.

"Well, Daddy," he said, on his visit next day, "and did the plaster do you any good?"

"It's early days to talk yet, doctor," replied the patient. "Oi can't say that it has helped me much up to now; but you know Oi only took it last night."

"Took it? What do you mean?"

"Mane? Why, sure Oi mane that Oi chewed and chewed for half an hour on the ould thing, and then Oi had to send it down hull. Seems to me if they'd bile the plasters a little more and not put so much pepper in, they'd be easier to chew up, and wouldn't scorch a body's insoide so."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Saw Double.—A Scotch minister and his servant, who were coming home from a wedding, began to consider the state into which their potations at the wedding feast had left them. "Sandy," said the minister, "just stop a minute here till I go ahead. Maybe I don't walk very steady and the goodwife might remark something not just right." He walked ahead of the servant for a short distance, and then asked: "How is it? Am I walking straight?" "Oh, ay," answered Sandy, thickly, "ye're a' recht—but who's that who's with you?"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

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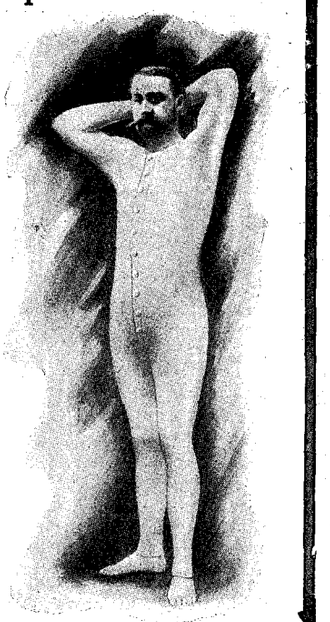

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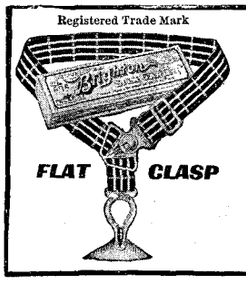

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

September 23.—President Palma is reelected in Cuba.

Another conference on Morocco is held at Paris.

Norway and Sweden sign an agreement of partition. Compulsory reference to The Hague of all future disputes is provided for in the protocols.

September 24.—Four Chinese officials are killed and twenty persons, including Wu Ting Fang, are wounded at Peking by the explosion of a bomb in a private car.

Tatars and Armenians sign a truce, effective October 14, to end bloodshed and pillage in the Caucasus.

September 25.—Godefroi Cavaignac, distinguished French statesman and Minister of War during the Dreyfus case, dies at Saint Calais, France.

The Japanese public continues to demand the resignation of the Cabinet, the dissatisfaction over the terms of peace being universal.

September 26.—The text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is made public; its main feature provides that in case of attack on one of the allies by a single power the other ally must assist.

It is reported from Paris that a Russian loan of $175,000,000 will be divided between Paris and Berlin.

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow adopts a platform demanding broader political privileges and greater freedom for individuals of every class.

A typhoon at Manila kills five persons and wrecks nearly half of the native district of the city.

September 27.—Fifty persons are injured in rioting between Socialists and members of Coalition parties at Budapest.

England's treaty with Japan is drawing Russia and Germany closer together; St. Petersburg is alarmed at the new pact.

Mr. Lövland, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that the nation will soon ask for recognition from the Powers.

September 28.—The protocol of an agreement between France and Germany on questions arising out of the proposed Moroccan conference is signed at Paris.

Mr. Witte arrives at St. Petersburg and is greeted by a large crowd with cheers and an address of welcome.

September 29.—Late reports from Manila state that eleven Americans, including all the naval officers on the Coast-guard cutter *Leyte*, were drowned in the typhoon.

Domestic.

September 23.—The Ohio campaign is opened at Bellefontaine with speeches by Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Foraker, and Governor Herrick.

President Roosevelt decides to make his Southern trip as planned, despite the yellow-fever outbreak.

The Republican State Committee of Delaware takes steps to meet representatives of the Union Republicans in the interest of harmony.

September 24.—There is talk in Washington of Mr. Meyer, the United States Ambassador to Russia, succeeding Mr. Bonaparte as Secretary of the Navy when Mr. Bonaparte becomes Attorney-general, upon the retirement of Mr. Moody.

Seven new cases of yellow fever are reported from Pensacola, Fla., twenty-four from New Orleans, and five from Mississippi.

September 25.—Health officials of Mississippi and Tennessee announce that they will waive the quarantine regulations to allow the President and his party to visit New Orleans.

A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, declares that beef men named the freight rates railroads must accept for carrying dressed meats.

In the case of Venezuela against the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, it is declared that General Matos demanded $10,000 from the company for protection.

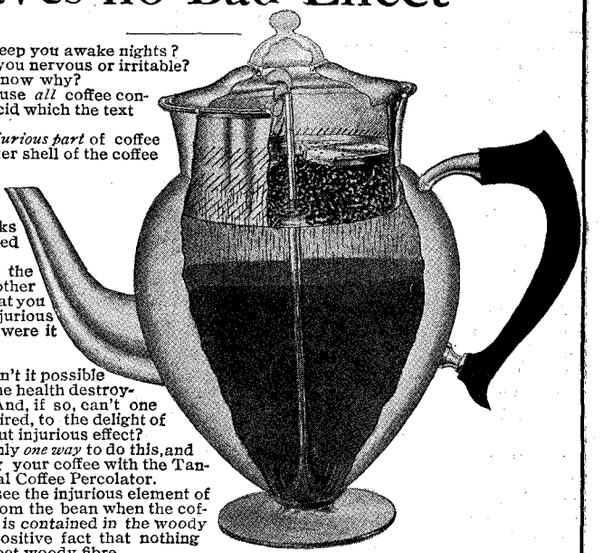
United States Senator Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, renews his campaign for federal control of life insurance.

September 26.—John D. Rockefeller is moved to tears when 400 Clevelanders call on him on the fifty-second anniversary of his arrival in Cleveland as a poor boy.

An insurance examiner of Illinois declares that thousands of policy-holders have been left practically uninsured, tho still paying premiums, by the consolidation of small companies.

September 27.—Secretary Taft arrives at San Francisco from his trip to the Philippines and says that he had not found political conditions as good as they should be.

How to Make Rich Coffee that Leaves no Bad Effect



DOES coffee ever keep you awake nights? Does it make you nervous or irritable? If so, do you know why?

Well, it's because *all* coffee contains a most injurious acid which the text books call Tannin:

This Tannin—the *injurious part* of coffee—is found only in the outer shell of the coffee bean.

The nutritious and fragrant element of coffee, among which is the element the text books call Caffeine, are contained in the inside of the bean.

You drink coffee for the beneficent Caffeine, and other nutritious elements, so that you *never* would feel any injurious effects from this nectar were it not for the Tannin.

* * *

Well, then, you ask, isn't it possible to get rid of the Tannin, the health destroying element of coffee. And, if so, can't one drink all the coffee desired, to the delight of the palate and yet without injurious effect?

Surely, but there is only *one way* to do this, and that way is by preparing your coffee with the Tannin-eleminating Universal Coffee Percolator.

—Why? Well, you see the injurious element of coffee is only released from the bean when the coffee is *boiled*, because, it is contained in the woody outer shell,—and it is a positive fact that nothing but boiling water will affect woody fibre.

Now, unfortunately most people are forced to drink the injurious elements because they prepare their coffee by boiling. But since the perfection of the

"Universal" Coffee Percolator

it is *easy* to prepare coffee *without boiling* which means coffee *free* from the injurious Tannin and which means coffee containing only the fragrant and healthy elements of the bean.

* * *

How is this done, you ask?

Just note the illustration of the Percolator.

To make coffee, first place the ground coffee in the cup at the top of the pot. Then fill the lower part of the pot with *cold water*.

See that tube extending from the bottom of the pot right to the top of the cup?

Well, this tube is hollow, and at its lower end there is a valve which fits on an air-tight base.

As soon as you place the tube in the pot, it fills with some of the water you have put there. The valve at the lower end of the tube also contains water.

Just put the pot on a gas or any other stove, turn on your heat and the Percolator is ready for making the healthiest, most delicious cup of coffee you ever tasted.

* * *

You see, the heat turns the small bubble of water in the valve into steam almost immediately.

This steam forces the *cold* water in the tube into the cup containing the coffee grounds. Then this water in turn drips through the coffee in the cup into the pot beneath, carrying with it the Caffeine and other fragrant elements of the bean but never releasing the injurious acid—Tannin.

Because the beneficent and fragrant elements being in the soft part of the bean can be extracted with cold water, while the Tannin being in the hard or woody part of the bean requires boiling to extract.

Now, when all the water in the tube has been forced into the cup, the tube fills up again with cold water from the pot.

This process of forcing water into the cup containing the coffee keeps repeating itself, while the water in the pot gradually heats, *but need not boil* before being ready to serve, so that none of the Tannin *need be* released—and as the coffee is thoroughly made before steam is given off, *none* of its strength and freshness is lost.

Thus in 12 minutes, the Universal Percolator makes coffee, as hot as you can drink it, containing all the deliciously fragrant elements of the Coffee, and absolutely free from the injurious acids.

So you can easily understand why, if you quit boiling coffee, as you must with all ordinary coffee makers, and use only the Universal Percolator, you will be able to drink all the rich, fragrant, beneficent coffee you want without ever being made nervous or kept awake.

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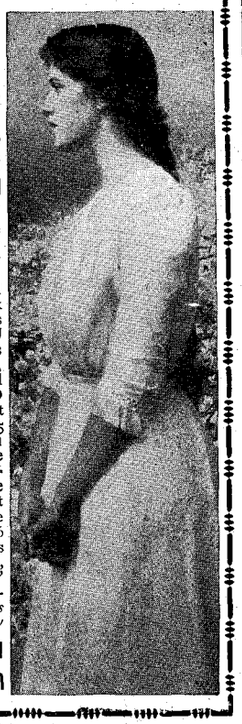

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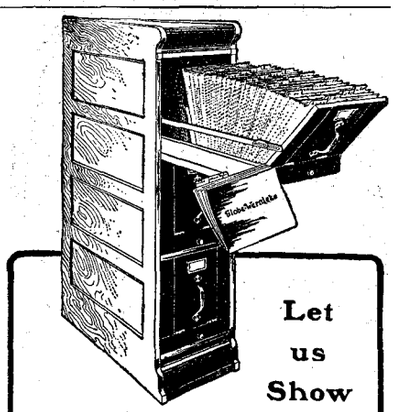

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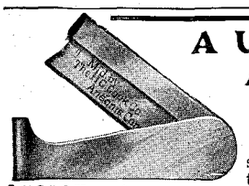

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Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, packers, are subpœnaed as a government witness in the Beef Trust cases to testify against J. Ogden Armour.

Testimony before the insurance investigation committee shows that the officials of the Equitable participated in the profits of syndicates for which the society advanced the money.

Owing to a disagreement with the Citizens' Union leaders, the New York city Republicans will nominate a straight ticket.

Wheeler H. Peckham, well-known New York lawyer, dies in his office.

September 28.—Secretary Shaw, addressing the Ohio Bankers' Association, at Cleveland, urges that a more elastic currency system be adopted.

September 29.—It is stated before the insurance investigation committee that the three big insurance companies cooperated in employing agents to appear before legislative bodies throughout the country.

The President directs that preparations be made to entertain Prince Louis of Battenberg and the British squadron, which will visit Annapolis and New York in November.

Frank Beard, well-known illustrator, dies in Chicago.

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Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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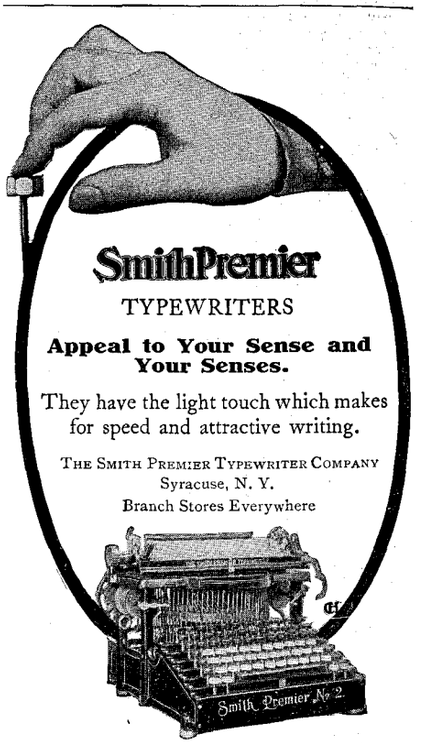

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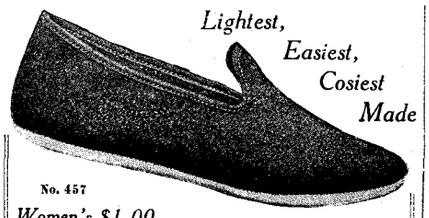

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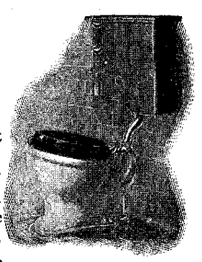

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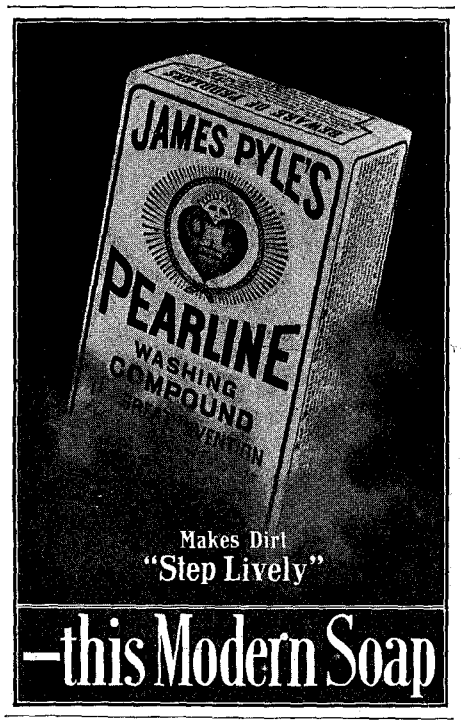

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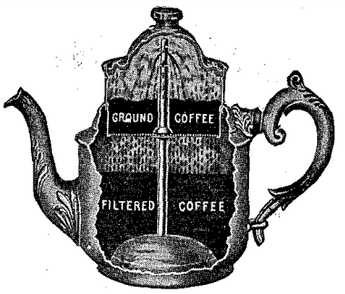

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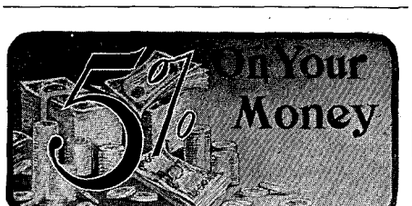

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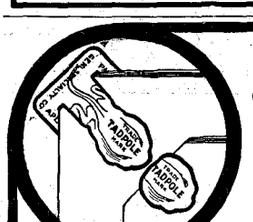

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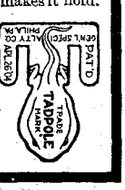

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. A. W.," Nebraska City, Nebr.—"Is the phrase 'He is in business for himself' grammatically correct?"

The sentence is grammatically correct, the idiomatic expression "for himself" meaning "not associated with others as partners."

"F. T. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"As the owner of several dictionaries I am sometimes greatly perplexed on account of the manner in which they separate certain words, especially when these words are composed of more than one element, as in 'bath-house,' 'newsstand,' 'schoolroom.' They seem to make no distinction between the hyphen when used to divide words for pronunciation and when used to denote a hyphenated compound word. Does the 'Standard Dictionary' do the same thing?"

The Standard Dictionary does not do the same thing. In order to overcome the very difficulty which perplexes "F. T. H.," its editors used the so-called German double hyphen to designate all hyphenated compound words.

The following remarks on the Standard's system of compounding words, from the *American Journal of Education* (St. Louis and Milwaukee, Sept., 1905), will no doubt prove of general interest:

About Compound Words.

H. H. Moe.

Here is a distinction that must be readily noticed: "A man who wears a *blue coat* is called a *bluecoat*, and *redhead* is the common form of the name of a duck with a *red head*." Notice when the words are written together and when they are written separately. Again, take *brick house* and *brick-yard*. In *brick house* the words are written separately because the word *brick* is a simple adjective modifier, telling something about the word *house*. In *brick-yard*, however, *brick* does not modify (like a simple adjective) *yard*, but the two words mean a certain place. Notice that this distinction is based on the grammatical relation of the word or words. The Standard Dictionary Company, after a consultation on the part of its writers, and also after a careful examination of all other great dictionaries, decided upon a system of compounding words. Then they placed at the head of this particular department an able and eminent specialist. It is the first dictionary that has attempted anything like systematic treatment of compound words.

As indicated above, the distinction is based upon grammatical relation. *To-day* is a compound word because *to* does not modify, like an adjective, the word *day*. *Man servant* is not written as a compound word because, strictly speaking, *man* modifies, or tells something about *servant*. The dictionary gives man-servant, however, in the regular vocabulary place, and in speaking of some exceptions, the authors say: "Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be." But they give us an excellent and simple system to follow.

Here are three simple rules laid down and followed by the Standard Dictionary:

1. All words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2. Abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3. No expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphened or solid) without change of sense.

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